

VOL. LXXXIX—NO. 2311.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1909.

PRICE TEN CENTS.

Important New Macmillan Books

OF TRAVEL, ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTION, ETC.

OLD WORLD SCENES

Mr. E. V. Lucas's *new book***A Wanderer in Paris**

A companion to the two volumes, "A Wanderer in Holland" and "A Wanderer in London," which have been widely accepted as being the next best thing to having the companionship of a fully-informed and exceptionally congenial fellow-traveller in one's travels. "We close a book of his with the conviction that we shall never find a more agreeable guide than he."

With 16 plates in color. Cloth, \$1.75 net; by mail, \$1.89.

Mr. Jacob A. Riis's *new book***The Old Town**

Nothing could be more delightful than this picture of the friend'y, leisured, quaint life of the historic city of Ribe, where the telegraph-messenger who meets you with a message will turn in at your house in neighborly sympathy to hear the good news it brings.

With many illustrations by W. BENDA.

\$2.00 net.

NEARER NEIGHBORS

Mr. William E. Carson's *new book on***Mexico**

After reading the descriptions by this cosmopolitan Englishman of the wonderland of the south, which fairly drips "local color," Spanish, Indian and tropical, a curious medley of the savage, the mediæval, and the modern commercial life, one wonders that so comparatively little travelling is done in this land where travel is cheap, and the climate delightful.

Cloth, 12mo, fully illustrated, \$2.25 net.

Labrador**By Dr. Wilfred Grenfell** *and others*

At the other extreme in every way lies a land even more rich in unsuspected beauties and material resources. Dr. Grenfell and his associates have spared no effort to make the book one that tourists and students must have, while others will enjoy the reading of it even if they never see the land. The book is full of the personality of its chief author, sturdy, independent, and attractively in earnest.

Cloth, 12mo, fully illustrated, \$2.25 net.

NEW YORK AND THE HUDSON

Mr. John C. VanDyke's**The New New York**

Illustrated by JOSEPH PENNELL with 124 drawings, including 26 in colors.

The most thorough description of the city ever attempted, capitably proportioned, sketched with a definiteness of stroke and a clearness which will make New Yorkers even more than others open their eyes, realizing how little of their own city they really know.

Cloth, profusely illustrated. \$4.00 net; by mail, \$4.22.

Mr. Clifton Johnson's *new book***The Picturesque Hudson**

By the author of "Highways and Byways of the Mississippi Valley" and other volumes in the American Highways and Byways Series.

Cloth, 16mo, illustrated. \$1.25 net; by mail, \$1.35.

IN PREPARATION FOR ISSUE IN NOVEMBER

Dr. Sven Hedin's *important book***Trans Himalaya**

Travel and adventures in Tibet. The full account of this explorer's latest journey through the forbidden country, rich in results of importance to geographical science, and of general interest as describing his final success in entering the city of Lhasa.

In two volumes; 400 illustrations. Probably \$7.50 net.

Published
by

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

64-66 Fifth Ave.
New York

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FOUNDED IN 1865.

[Entered at the New York City Post Office as second-class mail matter.]

The Nation is published and owned by the New York Evening Post Co. Oswald Garrison Villard, President; William J. Patterson, Treasurer; Paul Elmer More, Editor.

Three dollars per year in advance, postpaid, in any part of the United States or Mexico; to Canada \$3.50, and to foreign countries comprised in the Postal Union, \$4.00.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.
Publication Office, 20 Vesey Street.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 339

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:

President Lowell's Inaugural	342
The Morse Sentence Upheld.....	342
Manœuvres and the Militia.....	343
How Far We Are German.....	344
A Holmes Celebration	345

SPECIAL ARTICLES:

Laurence Sterne	346
French Fiction	349
News for Bibliophiles.....	350

CORRESPONDENCE:

The Dutch Universities	350
"The Winterfeast" and "The Vikings at Helgeland"	352
Perverved Meanings	352
The Title of "Tartuffe"	352

A Glance at the Season's Books.....	353
-------------------------------------	-----

LITERATURE:

The Romantic Movement in English Poetry.—William Blake	354
The Old Wives' Tale.....	356
Mr. Justice Raffles	356
Happy Hawkins	356
The Golden Season	356
The Master Builders.....	356
Railroad Freight Rates in Relation to the Industry and Commerce of the United States	357
Ireland Under English Rule.....	357
American Exploration Society.....	358
Ireland under English Rule.....	359
Post-Augustan Poetry from Seneca to Juvenal	359
Biblical Criticism and Modern Thought	360
Rasplata	360

NOTES	361
-------------	-----

SCIENCE:

The Making of Species.....	363
----------------------------	-----

DRAMA:

Roscoe	364
--------------	-----

MUSIC:

Richard Wagner as seine Künstler..	364
------------------------------------	-----

ART	365
-----------	-----

FINANCE:

The Tightening of Money.....	366
------------------------------	-----

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.....	367
------------------------	-----

***Copies of The Nation may be procured in Paris at Brentano's, 17 Avenue de l'Opéra; in London of B. F. Stevens & Brown, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross.

THE JOURNAL OF AN EXPEDITION ACROSS
VENEZUELA AND COLOMBIA

By
HIRAM BINCHAM, B.A.; Ph.D.; F.R.C.S.
Lecturer on Latin-American History in Yale University.

"We commend this book heartily to the growing body of students of South America. Dr. Bingham might justifiably have made a bigger thing of it."
London Daily Chronicle.

"Really authentic accounts of South America are so rare that Dr. Bingham's 'The Journal of an Expedition Across Venezuela and Colombia, 1906-1907' (Yale Publishing Association, New Haven, Conn.), has not merely the value of a historical document. It is a vivid description of existing conditions. The author started into Venezuela with the Quixotic intention of finding out how Bolívar made his way from Venezuela into New Grenada in the war of Liberation and of examining the battlefields of Carabobo and Boyaca. He succeeded in following Bolívar's route with much difficulty. His narrative is in the form of a diary, and to him who reads it carefully, it throws more light on the Venezuela of Castro and on Colombian civilization than any of the histories do. The story of adventure is very entertaining, and the side lights on the condition of the country and the people are instructive. It is an honest and intelligent record of travel."
New York Sun.

"... the author's detailed account gives the impression of a trained observer and conveys a clear picture of the country and its inhabitants. * * * The ordinary reader will find in this volume an interesting account of travel off the beaten track and will gain from it insight into the manner of life of the rural populations of Colombia and Venezuela. * * * The book is printed on unusually good paper and is illustrated with a large number of excellent photographs by the author."
New York Times.

With Map and 133 Illustrations from Photographs taken by the Author.

Price, \$2.25 net per copy, postpaid.

THE YALE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION
135 Elm Street New Haven, Conn.

Educational.

Professeur Université de France,
ancien Directeur d'Ecole normale reçoit
élèves pour langue et littérature fran-
çaises, promenades, voyages et conver-
sation.

C. SCHUWER, O.I., M.H., M.M.,
11 RUE LIANCOURT, PARIS, XIV.

BRYN MAWR, Pennsylvania.

The Misses Kirk's College Preparatory School
Preparatory to Bryn Mawr and other colleges for
women. Small classes supplemented by careful in-
dividual instruction. Teachers all thoroughly fa-
miliar with Bryn Mawr requirements. Tennis and
basket ball. Eleventh year opens Oct. 6, 1909.

THE FISK TEACHERS AGENCIES

EVERETT O. FISK & Co., Proprietors.
3 A Park Street, Boston 1505 Pa. Ave., Washington
154 Fifth Ave., New York 414 Con. Bld., Minneapolis
503 Mich. Ave., Chicago 392 Wetland Bld., Portland
105 Cooper Bld., Denver 238 Douglass Bld., Los Angeles
414 Peyton Bld., Spokane 9142 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley
Send to any address above for Agency Manual.

ALBANY TEACHERS' AGENCY

Supplies schools of all grades with competent
teachers. Vacancies occurring throughout the year.
Send for bulletin.

HARLAN P. FRENCH, 81 Chapel St., Albany, N.Y.

Just Published

SELECTIONS FROM BYRON
WORDSWORTH, SHELLEY

KEATS AND BROWNING
Edited by Charles Townsend Copeland
and Henry Milner Rideout

40 cents

A new volume of the Gateway Se-
ries of English Texts, which supplies
at a low price the English require-
ments for college entrance, 1910-1913,
in the five poets mentioned.

AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY
New York Cincinnati Chicago Boston

Music in the Public Schools
By E. W. NEWTON

A Manual of Suggestions for Teachers

Simple, yet detailed directions for
the proper instruction of school chil-
dren in voice-training, sight-singing
and musical interpretation. The di-
rections are given in weekly outlines
covering the first eight years of school.

GINN AND COMPANY, Publishers
29 Beacon Street Boston

Exercises in Geometry

Based on the Harvard Syllabus. By Grace
Lawrence Edgett, A.B. 87 pages. 40 cts.

A well-graded series of supplementary exercises
in geometry, which should appeal with unique
force to every school using the Harvard Syllabus,
or sending students to Harvard. Also adapted
to any progressive course in geometry.

D. C. HEATH & CO., Publishers,
BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

School Advertising

IN

THE NATION

The Nation, in its special field of
political and literary criticism is un-
like any other periodical, American
or foreign. It is taken by read-
ing clubs and literary associations
in a large number of places, and may
be found on file in every library of
importance in the country. There
are probably few weekly periodicals
whose columns offer so favorable an
opportunity for reaching an audience
interested in educational matters.

10 cents a line for 13 times.

MOFFAT, YARD
& COMPANY

BOOKS OF POWER AND DISTINCTION

MOFFAT, YARD
& COMPANY**HOLLAND OF TO-DAY**By **GEORGE WHARTON EDWARDS**

Not only an exquisite book in point of illustration, but a full-bodied, minute and valuable account. Six water-colors, 12 duotones, many monotonies. Size 7¼x10¼ inches. Boxed, \$6.00 net. By mail \$6.40.

ARTISTS PAST AND PRESENT

By

ELISABETH LUTHER CARY

A suggestive book, its viewpoint apart from the common, its vision penetrating, its message not conventional, but sure and sound. It suggests hours in a good gallery with a mind of humor, discrimination, enthusiasm and keen quality.

5 5-8 inches. Fully Illustrated.
Boxed. \$2.50 net. By Mail \$2.75

HOW TO APPRECIATE PRINTSBy **FRANK WEITENKAMPF**

"Full of instruction, illumination and inspiration, not only for the working artist, but also for the art lover. Written with knowledge and simplicity."—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

3d Printing. With 31 Illustrations.
\$1.50 net.



From a Drawing by
George Wharton Edwards.

The CONQUEST OF THE AIR

By

A. LAWRENCE ROTCH

Professor in Harvard University, and Director of the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory.

A keen, clear, restrained view of the whole subject, from its historical and scientific viewpoint. A convincing book, simply written.

Illustrated. \$1.00 net. By Mail \$1.10.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND WIRELESS TELEPHONYBy **Prof. A. E. KENNELLY**
of Harvard University.

"If the reader really reads, he may pass for a very fair authority in a large and respectable circle."

—*New York Times*.

3d Edition. Illustrated. \$1.00 net.

SOCIAL SERVICE AND THE ART OF HEALINGBy **Prof. RICHARD CLARKE CABOT, M.D., of Harvard University**

A work in the very van of progress by the man who, above all others, is engaged in the development of social service in connection with medical practice. "Team work," he says, "of doctor and social worker is called for."

12mo, \$1.00 net. By Mail \$1.10.

BOOKS OF UNUSUAL IMPORTANCE

THE LIFE OF MIRABEAU

By S. G. Tallentyre. A masterly portrait by the author of "The Life of Voltaire." 8vo, \$3.00 net. By Mail \$3.25.

CONQUEST OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST

By Agnes C. Laut. Third edition. 2 vols., \$5.00 net. By Mail \$5.40.

AMERICA AND THE FAR EASTERN QUESTION

By Thomas F. Millard. Third Edition already. 36 illustrations and maps. 8vo, \$4.00 net. By Mail \$4.40.

OLD FRIENDS (Literary Recollections)

By William Winter. Uniform with "Other Days." Second Printing. 8vo, \$3.00 net.

OTHER DAYS (Stage Recollections)

By William Winter. Uniform with "Old Friends." Third Printing. 8vo, \$3.00 net.

ROMANCE OF AMERICAN EXPANSION

By H. Addington Bruce. 16 illustrations. \$1.75 net. By Mail \$1.90.

THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

By Ida M. Tarbell. 2 volumes. Large 8vo, \$5.00.

THE APPRENTICESHIP OF WASHINGTON

By Dean Hodges. 12mo, \$1.25 net. By Mail \$1.35.

STUART'S CAVALRY IN GETTYSBURG

By Colonel John S. Mosby. 2d edition. 8vo, \$2.00 net.

OUR ARMY FOR OUR BOYS

By H. A. Ogden and Tudor Jenks. Color Illustrations. 9¼x12¼ inches. \$2.00 net.

PARENTHOOD and RACE CULTURE

By C. W. Saleeby, M.D., F.R.S. First attempt to survey and define the field of Eugenics. \$2.50 net. By Mail \$2.75.

MARRIAGE AS A TRADE

By Cicely Hamilton. 12mo, \$1.25 net. By Mail \$1.35.

SCIENCE AND IMMORTALITY

By Sir Oliver Lodge. 3d printing. 8vo, \$2.00 net. By Mail \$2.20.

RELIGION AND MEDICINE

By Worcester, McComb and Coriat. 10th printing. 12mo, \$1.50 net.

THE LIVING WORD

By Elwood Worcester, D.D. 3d Printing. 12mo, \$1.50 net.

PSYCHOTHERAPY

By Prof. Hugo Münsterberg of Harvard University. Fourth Printing. 8vo, \$2.00 net. By Mail \$2.20.

THE POWER OF SELF SUGGESTION

By Samuel McComb, D.D. Second Printing. 50 cents net. By Mail 55 cents.

NERVOUSNESS

By Alfred T. Schofield, M.D. Second Printing. 50 cents net. By Mail 55 cents.

THE RIDDLE OF PERSONALITY

By H. Addington Bruce. Third Printing. 12mo, \$1.50 net.

PERSONALITY IN EDUCATION

By Prof. James P. Conover. 12mo. \$1.25 net.

MOFFAT, YARD & COMPANY,

NEW YORK

NEW FALL BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR 1909

A. C. McCLURG & CO., Publishers, Chicago, New York and San Francisco

FICTION

My Lady of the South

A Story of the Civil War

By RANDALL PARRISH

Mr. Parrish's new story will immediately remind the reader of "My Lady of the North," which was probably the most popular of all the popular romances from this prolific pen. It is safe to say that no better war story has appeared in a long time. The book is beautifully illustrated. With four illustrations in full color by Alonzo Kimball. Crown 8vo.

The Homesteaders

By KATE and VIRGIL D. BOYLES

A story of the free-range cattle country in which two homesteaders—one a young woman—fight for possession with a band of desperate "rustlers." It is no less strong than the former book of these authors, "Langford of the 3 Bars," which met with a decided success. With four illustrations in color by Maynard Dixon. Crown 8vo.

The Dominant Dollar

By WILL LILLIBRIDGE

This is the last story written by Mr. Lillibridge before his death. It is a vivid and dramatic Western story which approaches the problem of the man and the dollar from a distinctly new viewpoint. Mr. Lillibridge's great success was "Ben Blair," which has reached a sale of over 60,000 copies. With four illustrations in color by Lester Ralph. Crown 8vo.

The Yellow Circle

By CHARLES E. WALK

Abducted on the moment previous to her wedding, Dorothy Day is the centre of a death dealing mystery whose symbol is the mysterious "Yellow Circle." The book not only possesses all the elements of a good mystery story, but may claim literary merit as well. "The Yellow Circle" will be welcomed especially by readers of the author's "The Silver Blade." With four illustrations in color by Will Greff. Crown 8vo.

A Volunteer With Pike

By ROBERT AMES BENNET

A tale of the days of Thomas Jefferson, wherein the brave Dr. John Robinson and his Spanish sweetheart are led through dramatic scenes of social gaiety at the Capital, distress on the wild frontier, and final imprisonment aboard a man-of-war. The romantic personages of Aaron Burr and Zebulon Pike form a vital part of the plot. With four illustrations in color by Charlotte Weber-Dittler. Crown 8vo.

The Master of Life

By W. D. LIGHTHALL

"The Master of Life" is the god of the Iroquois Indians who dwell beneath the waters of the St. Lawrence River, and whose inspiration led Hiawatha to found the famous league of the Five Nations. The story is full of vigorous action, and may be described as a romance of the Iroquois soul. Illustrated, 12mo.

A Castle of Dreams

By NETTA SYRETT

A pretty Irish story by the author of "The Day's Journey." It is much in the vein of Miss Tynan's well-known stories of Irish life. With frontispiece by W. J. Enright. 12mo.

The Woman and the Sword

By RUPERT LORRAINE

The tale concerns one Gilbert Charrington, late a captain fighting for the Protestant cause in the Thirty Years' War, who comes back to England only to find new perils in outwitting the abductors of Mistress Hillary Page. Cloth bound, frontispiece in full color. 12mo.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

Ships and Sailors of Old Salem

By RALPH D. PAINE

This is a worthy record of a brilliant era of American achievement when, in the days between the Revolution and 1812, American clippers from Salem and other Atlantic seaports swept the world in search of trade, and defied alike British warships and the pirates of all waters. Their exploits are here gathered from the original logs and other first-hand sources. Profusely illustrated. Large 8vo.

The Conquest of the Missouri

By JOSEPH MILLS HANSON

Captain Grant Marsh, who brought the news of Custer's destruction to the outer world by his steamer the "Far West," is the living hero of "The Conquest of the Missouri." Captain Marsh was in the forefront of the white advance over the Missouri's wild territory. The services he rendered to the United States government in its various campaigns were notable, and with his other exploits have enabled his biographer to write a book that combines the authority, accuracy, and fulness of a history with the adventurous story of a brave man's career on the old-time river packets. Cloth. Profusely illustrated. Crown 8vo.

Pictorial Log of the Battle Fleet

Cruise around the World

By ROMAN J. MILLER

This "Log" is a complete record of the great cruise of the Fleet. It is kept day by day following the Fleet's progress, and is illustrated in a unique way from wonderfully interesting photographs. This beautiful volume should find a place in every patriotic home. Oblong folio, 9x12 inches, nearly 500 pictures, bound in canvas.

Motoring in the Balkans

By FRANCES KINSLEY HUTCHINSON

A vivacious account of the recent journey of a motoring party through a little-known portion of Europe. The route lay from Trieste, through Paluzza, touching Montenegro and other countries of the Western Balkans. The volume is profusely illustrated from photographs, and an itinerary adds to the value of the work, which is planned for practical use as well as entertainment. With over 100 illustrations. Large 8vo. (Ready) Net \$2.75

The Bretons at Home

By FRANCES M. GOSTLING

The author of this work is already known as the translator of "The Land of Pardons." In "The Bretons at Home," a most sympathetic account is given of the people and their life, of their quaint customs and interesting history. Anatole Le Braz contributes an introduction. With over 40 illustrations, 12 in color. Large 8vo. (Ready) Net \$2.50

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION—Continued

The Romance of Northumberland

By A. G. BRADLEY

This volume is the outcome of some months of leisurely wandering through the most interesting portions of Northumberland. It is a wonderfully entertaining and romantic description of the country so renowned in border song and story. With 16 illustrations in color and 12 other plates. Large 8vo. (Ready) Net \$2.75

Letters from France and Italy

By ARTHUR GUTHRIE

Although it is an old familiar journey that is described—Paris, Pisa, Rome, Perugia, Assisi, Florence, Siena, Milan—the author has invested it with such a fresh interest, by means of his charming personality and keen sense of humor, that it cannot fail to attract even the most casual reader. With over 40 dainty illustrations. 12mo. (Ready) Net \$1.25

BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL

Diary of James K. Polk

This is a word-for-word reprint of the original MS. now in the possession of the Chicago Historical Society. It has never before been published. As an historical document it is of the greatest interest and importance. Three volumes, each with frontispiece. Large 8vo. Net \$15.00

Something of Men

I Have Known

By ADLAI E. STEVENSON

Mr. Stevenson's long public career has given him a wide acquaintance with men of national and international fame, and he writes charmingly and intimately of these political and professional associates. His observations are keen, and his book is a distinct addition to reminiscential literature. Fully illustrated. Large 8vo. (October) Net \$2.75

Stephen A. Douglas

By CLARK E. CARR

His Life, Public Services, Patriotism and Speeches. This is the most searching and analytic review of Douglas's career ever written, and no man is better equipped to do it than Colonel Carr. "The Little Giant" is placed in a new light, and his greatness is emphasized in the most illuminating manner. An appendix gives some of Douglas's greatest speeches. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. (October) Net \$1.75

The Lincoln Centenary

This volume contains the principal speeches and accounts of the most notable Lincoln Memorial exercises which occurred during Centenary week throughout the country. It is a valuable addition to Lincolniana. Illustrated. Large 8vo. Net \$1.75

Cyrus Hall McCormick

By HERBERT N. CASSON

His Life and Work. This is a remarkable life of the inventor of the Reaper. Cyrus McCormick emancipated the American farmer from the slavery of the soil and made him the master of the wheat instead of its servant, and Mr. Casson's account of the struggles by which this life merely, but of the greater part of a nation's. Mr. Casson is the author of "The Romance of Steel" and "The Romance of the Reaper." With photographic frontispiece and 25 other illustrations. 12mo. (October 2) Net \$1.50

The Story of Isaac Brock

By WALTER R. NURSEY

General Brock was a distinguished British officer who fell at the battle of Queenston, Canada, and whose monument on the heights of Queenston is seen every year by thousands of visitors to Niagara Falls. With 22 illustrations, six in color. 12mo. (Ready) Net \$1.50

Carlyle's "Frederick the Great"

(In One Volume) Abridged by EDGAR SANDERSON. Mr. Sanderson has accomplished the great feat of compressing the five huge royal octavo tomes of Carlyle into a single volume. He has cleared away the vast amount of extraneous matter that surrounded Frederick, and gives us the portrait of the soldier-king in Carlyle's own picturesque words. With portraits. 8vo. (Ready) Net \$1.50

GENERAL

Men and Manners of Old Florence

By Dr. GUIDO BIAGI

Dr. Biagi here sketches the social life of Florence from the thirteenth to the beginning of the nineteenth century—the days when Florence "had an individual life and character of her own and her native manners and customs had not yet been submerged." The work is founded upon entirely new material and documents never hitherto used. Dr. Biagi is the well-known librarian of the Laurentian Library, Florence. With 50 illustrations. Large 8vo. (October 9) Net \$3.50

Shakespeare's Love Story

By ANNA B. McMAHAN

The author of "Shakespeare's Christmas Gift to Queen Bees" here presents in Holiday dress an idyllic picture of Shakespeare the lover. The sonnets, a number of which are introduced, are treated not alone as literary compositions fashionable in their time, but as lines addressed to a beloved maiden—the fair Ann Hathaway. The volume is beautifully printed and bound, and forms a most attractive Holiday gift-book. With 25 illustrations. Large 8vo. (October 9) Net \$2.50

Essays and Addresses

By EDWIN BURRITT SMITH

This volume has been prepared as a memorial by a committee of friends of Mr. Smith, who feel that the speeches and papers of this staunch advocate of the cause of civic righteousness are worthy of permanent form. The papers deal with municipal conditions in Chicago, Anti-imperialism, and the perversion of the fundamental teachings of the founders of the United States, and some essays of a literary and personal nature are included. With frontispiece portrait. Large 8vo. (Ready) Net \$2.50

NEW FALL BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR 1909

A. C. McCLURG & CO., Publishers, Chicago, New York and San Francisco

GENERAL—Continued

The Standard

Concert Repertory

By GEORGE P. UPTON

"The Standard Concert Repertory" completes the series of musical reference books from Mr. Upton's pen, the previous titles being "The Standard Operas" and "The Standard Concert Guide." Overtures and suites constitute the larger part of concert programmes, and the study of them is both instructive and entertaining. Uniform with the other volumes of this series. Illustrated with numerous portraits. Indexed. 12mo. (Ready) \$1.75

Little Books on Art Edited by CYRIL DAVENPORT

New Volumes: **THE ARTS OF JAPAN**, By Edward Dillon. **ILLUMINATED MSS.**, by John W. Bradley.

These dainty books have a special appeal to all persons of artistic tastes. Four volumes previously issued, "Jewelry," "Enamels," "Miniatures," and "Bookplates," have found wide sale. Each with about 40 illustrations. Square 18mo. (Ready) Per volume, net \$1.00

A Mother's List

of Books for Children By GERTRUDE WELD ARNOLD

This little volume presents a list of the best books for children, classified, first, as to age, from two to fourteen years, and, second, as to subject-matter—picture books, poetry, mythology, folk-lore, fairy tales, religion and ethics, travel, description, science, and out-of-door books, history, biography, etc. Besides the authors, publishers and prices are given, and under each title is a brief descriptive paragraph. 16mo. (October 9) Net \$1.00

Making the Best of Our Children

By MARY WOOD ALLEN, M.D.

This is a new presentation of child study in which right and wrong methods of training are illustrated. Beginning with a baby of six months, the author gives instances of right and wrong methods on the part of parents, carrying the problems on up to sixteen years of age. The first volume is concerned with younger children, the second with older. Two volumes. 16mo. (October) Each, net \$1.00

NOVELTIES

The Up-To-Date Sandwich Book

420 Ways to Make a Sandwich. By EVA GREEN FULLER. Beginning with directions for obtaining the proper kind of bread, this work covers the whole subject of sandwiches and canapés. In all, over four hundred recipes are given, which include sandwiches of meat, fish, eggs, cheese, nuts, salads, and sweets, and nearly twenty miscellaneous recipes for canapés. Boards. Square 16mo. (October 2) Net \$1.00

Dame Curtsey's

Book of Recipes

By ELLYE HOWELL GLOVER

This little book is as sprightly and novel as the two previous "Dame Curtsey" books—"Novel Entertainments" and "Book of Guessing Contests"—and the general make-up is the same. With frontispiece. Square 16mo. (October 2) Net \$1.00

Dame Curtsey's

Book of Etiquette

By ELLYE HOWELL GLOVER

Gives all the latest decrees on points of etiquette. The chapters include all the ordinary social events and information on correct correspondence, outdoor entertainments, and travelling etiquette. Illustrated. Square 16mo. (October 2) Net 50 cents

Toasts and Table

Sentiments

Compiled by WALLACE RICE

A new collection of Toasts, which contains a great many that cannot be found elsewhere, and also of sentiments appropriate for dinner gatherings. Uniform in size and general style with "Catchwords of Friendship." Decorated in colors, novelty binding. Square 16mo. (October 2) Net 50 cents

Catchwords of Worldly Wisdom

A Little Book of Epigrams, Wise and Witty. This is an unusually attractive booklet which should have a wide sale. It is daintily printed and illustrated and forms a novel gift-book. Quaintly illustrated, decorated in colors. Square 16mo. (October 2) Net 75 cents

The Rubaiyat of Omar

Khayyam

Translated by EDWARD FITZGERALD

However good new translations may be, many people still prefer the old standard rendering of FitzGerald. This new edition is uniform in size and general style with "Catchwords of Friendship" and "Toasts and Table Sentiments." Decorated in colors. Novelty binding. Square 16mo. (October 2) Net 50 cents

My Chums in Caricature

A Burlesque Gallery. By HERSCHEL WILLIAMS. It contains a series of quotations, with blank spaces for securing the autographs of friends and pasting in caricatures taken from comic sources. Boards. Square 16mo. (October 2) Net 50 cents

JUVENILE

The Child You Used to Be

By LEONORA PEASE

A quaintly humorous book of experiences common to all. The illustrations are in Mrs. Perkins's happiest style, which has won for this artist a wide reputation as an interpreter of womanhood and childhood. With 12 pictures by Lucy Fitch Perkins. Square 8vo. (Ready) \$1.50

The Short-Stop

By ZANE GREY

Written in a spirit and with a knowledge of baseball that will appeal at once to the healthy American boy and girl. Dr. Grey has himself played professional ball, and knows the life he describes. With six illustrations by H. S. DeLay. 12mo. (Ready) \$1.25

JUVENILE—Continued

Donkey John

of the Toy Valley

By MARGARET W. MORLEY

This is a charming tale of the wooden-toy makers in a famous Austrian valley. The illustrations are reproduced from a collection of these quaintly carved toys and are unique. Illustrated. 12mo. (Ready) \$1.25

The House on

the North Shore By MARION FOSTER WASHBURN

A story for young men and girls, which will also be read with keen interest by thoughtful fathers and mothers who desire to catch glimpses of the minds and purposes of growing young people. The attitude of the book is thoroughly modern and wholesome. With five illustrations by Maginel Wright Enright. 12mo. (Ready) \$1.25

The Silver Canoe

By HENRY GARDNER HUNTING

The Story of a Secret that Had to be Kept. The characters are employed in a big metropolitan department store, and the story hinges around the solution of a rebus contest, in which there is some attempt at cheating, which is met by the honesty of two of the contestants. Illustrated by H. S. DeLay. 12mo. (Ready) \$1.25

Around the World

with the Battleships

By ROMAN J. MILLER

Mr. Miller is an enlisted man in the United States Navy, who, after five years' service, is now, at the age of twenty-five, a chief turret captain. The fact that this book is written by an enlisted man is itself high tribute to the navy's personnel. By boys especially will this work be enjoyed, although it holds a patriotic appeal to everyone. With introductory note by James B. Connolly. Illustrated. 12mo. (October 9) \$1.25

Sure-Dart

By FREDERICK H. COSTELLO

A Story of Strange Hunters and Stranger Game in the Days of the Monsters. A fine, spirited tale of conflict in which the characters are our remote ancestors pitted against the huge and curious animals which roamed prehistoric fields and forests. The monsters which fill its thrilling pages are accurately described from the remains discovered and restored by scientists. With five illustrations by Walter J. Enright. 12mo. (Ready) \$1.25

Billy Tomorrow

By SARAH PRATT CARR

The scene of this story is laid in San Francisco after the earthquake. The reader is shown the events and influences which combine to make a man of Billy. With 8 illustrations by Charles M. Reyles. 12mo. (Ready) \$1.25

A Boy's Ride

By GULIELMA ZOLLINGER

The scene of this fine boy's story is laid in England in the time of King John. The hero is a rare type of courage and fidelity, and his faithful squire is a most unusual character. With 16 illustrations by Fanny M. Chambers. Crown 8vo. (Ready) \$1.50

Maggie McLanehan

By GULIELMA ZOLLINGER

Holiday Edition. An entirely new edition of this successful juvenile story by the author of "The Widow O'Callaghan's Boys," illustrated in color, and uniform in style with the "Holiday" edition of that famous book. With 12 illustrations by Florence Scovel Shinn. Crown 8vo. (Ready) \$1.50

"Chet"

By KATHERINE M. YATES

A virile, fun-loving boy learns some of the deepest lessons of life from a girl friend. Their attitude towards a third person, who threatens to disrupt their intimacy, brings out the author's philosophy of life. Illustrated by H. S. DeLay. 12mo. (Ready) \$1.25

Also by Mrs. Yates.

Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. have arranged with Mrs. Yates for the publication over their imprint of her successful books for children, which have attained a sale of over one hundred thousand copies. The titles are:

WHAT THE PINE TREE HEARD THROUGH THE WOODS
THE GREY STORY BOOK BY THE WAYSIDE
ON THE WAY THERE CHERRY AND THE CHUM
AT THE DOOR

All daintily printed and bound. 12mo. (Ready) Each, net 50 cents

Biblical Stories

Retold for Children

By EDITH OGDEN HARRISON

This series of three small gift-books contains the best stories from Mrs. Harrison's "The Flaming Sword," two stories in each volume. They will be found particularly adapted for Christmas giving. Each is printed in two colors with frontispiece in color. 18mo. (Ready) Each, net 50 cents

Life Stories

for Young People Translated by GEORGE P. UPTON

Four new volumes are this year added to this justly popular series. The titles are:

LOUISE, QUEEN OF PRUSSIA EMFEROR WILLIAM I.
THE YOUTH OF THE GREAT ELIZABETH, Empress of Austria
ELECTOR and Queen of Hungary

Illustrated. 12mo. 24 titles now ready. (Ready) Each, net 60 cents

Montana

The Land of Shining Mountains By KATHARINE B. JUDSON

A short descriptive and historical account of Montana, written in popular style for children's reading in school or at home. Illustrated. Square 12mo. (Ready) Net 75 cents

A SELECTION OF A FEW NOTEWORTHY BOOKS FROM THE AUTUMN LIST OF

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY

DIAMONDS CUT PASTE

By AGNES and EGERTON CASTLE, authors of "THE BATH COMEDY," "THE SECRET ORCHARD," etc., etc. Illustrated.

One of the daintiest, cleverest comedies in the shape of a novel that it is often one's good fortune to read. Sir Reginald Esdale returns from India, after several years' absence from his family, with a splendid record behind him, a distinguished career ahead of him, and a mild and sentimental attachment to a pretty and clinging widow. The attachment is mild, but Sir Reginald is peculiar, and the widow is very clinging; so that to achieve a disentanglement requires the most exceptional tact, knowledge of human nature, gentleness and audacity. All these qualities are combined in Sir Reginald's wife. And "Diamonds Cut Paste" is a story of a most original, audacious and clever intrigue, told with vivacity, and a deliciously light touch that will make this novel one of the gems of the season.

WHERE SNOW IS SOVEREIGN

A Romance of the Glaciers. By RUDOLPH STRATZ. Translated from the German by Mary J. Safford. With 12 full-page illustrations.

A woman, young and beautiful, who by wealth and position has been guarded from every breath of danger, and freed from the slightest cares and responsibilities, goes on a climbing trip into the High Alps. There, in the desolate world of rocks, snow and ice, for the first time she sees life bared of the artificialities and pettinesses of society. And there, while face to face with grim realities—hunger, cold, danger—she meets a man who is absolutely unlike the men about town whom she has known, a man who is rugged, stern and strong, with a primitive, virile strength. She loves him, and he loves her, in a wonderfully big way; and they live, they drink great draughts of tingling, red-blooded life.

No description can do justice to the word-painting in this book.

THE CITY OF BEAUTIFUL NONSENSE

By E. TEMPLE THURSTON, author of "THE APPLE OF EDEN," "MIRAGE," etc.

"The City of Beautiful Nonsense" is in a lighter vein than has been characteristic of Mr. Thurston. It is a charming love story, wholly idyllic.

"As pretty and as fairy-like as a dew-besprinkled cobweb in the morning sun. And at the same time he makes it seem real and as true to all the best and the finest in human nature as, for instance, a Balzac novel is true to the worst, the vulgarest, and the most bestial . . . if you like leisurely reading that twists around through all sorts of unexpected bypaths and indulges in all manner of little quips and quaint turns and throws little pellets of philosophy at you when you least expect them, and makes cynical observations with an endearing smile and humorous ones with a serious face. But the people who demand a thrill on every page should be warned to pass by on the other side and buy some other book."—*New York Times*.

THE PALADIN

By HORACE ANNESLEY VACHELL, author of "BROTHERS," "THE HILL," etc.

A strange love affair between a girl of unusual charm and a man who means well, but is not of the usual mettle of heroes. They are engaged when her father, suddenly impoverished and dishonored, ends his life. Thereafter, through the vicissitudes which fall to the lot of a young woman of refinement, compelled to make her own way in life, he is true to her, but is unable to bring their love affair to a happy termination. The plot is original, the interest sustained, and the denouement unexpected. "The Paladin" is an excellent example of Mr. Vachell's work; graceful, pleasing, interesting, and will add new friends to his large circle of readers.

DUTCH NEW YORK

Manners and Customs of New Amsterdam in the Seventeenth Century.

By ESTHER SINGLETON, author of "A GUIDE TO THE OPERA," "DUTCH AND FLEMISH FURNITURE," etc., etc. With sixty full-page illustrations, showing costumes, furniture, household utensils, dwellings, etc., of the period. 8vo, cloth. Boxed net, \$3.50

The early Dutch merchants and patroons lived in much greater comfort and even elegance than any one nowadays but antiquarians suppose. Their dress, manners, customs, furniture, cooking utensils, etc., have passed away, yet there are numbers of people who would be glad to learn about such things provided the information could be secured in convenient and entertaining form. For such readers Miss Singleton's book will be of great interest and value.

INTIMATE RECOLLECTIONS OF JOSEPH JEFFERSON

By EUGENIE PAUL JEFFERSON. Profusely illustrated, many of the pictures being from photographs taken by Joseph Jefferson. 8vo, cloth net, \$3.50

The universal admiration and love which Joseph Jefferson's life inspired has roused a widespread desire, expressed in various ways, to get closer to the real man, to know more of him and of the secret with which he swayed a nation. The present volume is an intimate and charming account of Joseph Jefferson's personal side and his home life, written by his daughter-in-law. It tells much that no one outside the family circle could tell; it mentions many things that Mr. Jefferson, from feelings of delicacy, or modesty, could hardly have mentioned in his autobiography.

TREMENDOUS TRIFLES

By GILBERT K. CHESTERTON, author of "HERETICS," "VARIED TYPES," "CHARLES DICKENS," etc. net, \$1.20

Mr. Chesterton is unquestionably one of the most brilliant essayists of the day. He is startlingly original, for his ideas are always in opposition to those commonly held; but no matter how unheard of and startling his hypotheses, he can back them up with subtle arguments, flashes of humor, and sheer cleverness until the reader is wholly fascinated.

INTRODUCTIONS TO NOTABLE POEMS

By HAMILTON WRIGHT MABLE, author of "MY STUDY FIRE," "THE LIFE OF THE SPIRIT," "POEMS EVERY CHILD SHOULD KNOW," etc., etc. Handsomely printed and bound with thirteen portraits of the poets. 8vo, cloth . . . net, \$2.00

Nothing that Mr. Mable has done has been received with more widespread and hearty approval than his work of introducing, or reintroducing to a vast number of American readers, classics of the English tongue. The classics exist; and we all know about them, or possess a hazy acquaintance with them, but it is necessary for some apostle of culture like Mr. Mable to stimulate our interest in them by graceful introductions and wisely chosen selections, in order that we turn our attention from magazines and newspapers to the wonderful literature which is the heritage of all who speak the English tongue.

A GUIDE TO MODERN OPERA

By ESTHER SINGLETON, author of "A GUIDE TO THE OPERA," etc. Illustrated with portraits of famous operatic stars. 12mo, cloth net, \$1.50

Miss Singleton's "A Guide to the Opera" has enjoyed a deserved success for a long time. It represents thoughtful and painstaking work, and it gives the reader a more careful and complete account of the history of each opera, the story and the music, than any popular book published. In writing a new volume, Miss Singleton has followed the same careful and comprehensive plan in describing the newest operas. As a result this book contains more information about the text and the music of such operas as "Salome," "Thais," "Pelléas et Mélisande," etc., than any guide book to the opera published.

NEWLY PUBLISHED BOOKS

THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER. By JAMES EDWARD ROGERS.

This book is an intimate study of the American newspaper, and a reply to certain severe criticisms that have recently been made. The author has tried as far as possible to see both sides of the question, the subject of discussion being treated as one of concrete fact, and he has therefore examined some fifteen thousand newspapers from all sections of the country as a means of getting acquaintance with the necessary basis for an accurate judgment. The book discusses in succession the following topics: The Historical Evolution of the Modern Newspaper; The City and the Newspaper; The Nature of the American Newspaper; The Influence of the American Newspaper, and the Causes of that Influence. 228 pages, 12mo, cloth; net \$1.00, postpaid \$1.10.

A MODERN CITY: The Activities of Providence, R. I. Edited by WILLIAM KIRK.

A popular description, by experts, of the city of Providence, under the following heads: Introduction; Geography; Population; Industry; Labor; Government; Finance; Education; Art; Philanthropy; Religion. For the sociological study which has received so strong an impetus in our day, nothing more apt can be imagined than this thoughtful, illuminating book. And for those who are not sociologists, but who take an intelligent interest in the welfare of our cities, the volume will have a value and a charm quite unique. It is confidently commended to the reading public, both in Providence and elsewhere in America. Illustrated, 374 pages, 8vo, cloth; net \$2.50, postpaid \$2.70.

SYNTAX OF HIGH SCHOOL LATIN: Statistics and Selected Examples Arranged under Grammatical Headings by Fifty Collaborators. Edited by LEE BYRNE.

The need for selection in the high-school course in Latin has induced a number of successful teachers to make this compilation. With its aid a teacher will be enabled to emphasize just those constructions that are most needed by the pupils. The entire field of high-school Latin is covered, and elaborate tables give the information in the clearest possible form. 64 pages, 8vo, cloth; net 75 cents, postpaid 83 cents.

ENGLISH POEMS: The Elizabethan Age and the Puritan Period. By WALTER C. BRONSON.

So favorable has been the reception accorded "The Nineteenth Century" and "The Restoration and the Eighteenth Century" that the present volume needs little introduction. It follows the same general plan as its predecessors, with the added advantage of an especially fascinating field—the most spontaneous and exuberant period of English poetry. The notes contain elucidation of difficult passages and illuminating commentary—the index and bibliography are unusually elaborate and detailed. 550 pages, 12mo, cloth; library edition, net \$1.50, postpaid \$1.66; school edition, net \$1.00, postpaid \$1.15.

THE ARMENIAN AWAKENING. By LEON ARPEE.

This book will be found singularly interesting and appropriate in the light of the occurrences of the past few years. Beginning with the "Dark Ages" of Armenian history, the author traces the religious attitude and the struggles of this people from the time of the introduction of Christianity. It is a matter of common knowledge to all who are familiar with the Armenian struggle for religious freedom, that political forces have been a strong factor in the persecution to which this people has been periodically subjected. All the sidelights which the condition of European politics could throw on the situation have been employed by the author, and his sympathetic treatment leaves the reader with a clear understanding of the various motives for the frequent outbreaks against the Armenians which have aroused the Christian world. 240 pages, 12mo, cloth; net \$1.25, postpaid \$1.36.

MODERN CONSTITUTIONS. By WALTER FAIRLEIGH DODD.

This collection contains the texts, in English translation, where English is not the original language, of the constitutions or fundamental laws of the Argentine nation, Australia, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States. These constitutions have not heretofore been available in any one English collection, and a number of them have not before appeared in English translation. Each constitution is preceded by a brief historical introduction, and is followed by a select list of the most important books dealing with the government of the country under consideration. 2 vols., 750 pages, 8vo, cloth; net \$5.00, postpaid \$5.42.

SOURCE BOOK FOR SOCIAL ORIGINS: Ethnological Materials, Psychological Standpoint, Classified and Annotated Bibliographies for the Interpretation of Savage Society. By WILLIAM I. THOMAS.

The papers forming the body of the book are by such eminent modern anthropologists as Boas, Tyler, Westermarck, Spencer and Gillen, Haddon, and Rivers. The author has an introductory chapter on the standpoint from which the materials are to be viewed, and critical comments are appended to each part. There are seven parts: (1) External Environment (Anthropogeography and Primitive Economics); (2) Primitive Mind and Education; (3) Early Marriage; (4) Invention and Technology; (5) Art, Ornament, and Decoration; (6) Magic, Religion, Ritual, and Ceremonial; (7) Social Organization, Morality, and the State. The extended Bibliographies form the chief feature of the book. 920 pages, 8vo, bound in buckram, gold stamped, sewn on tape; net \$4.50, postpaid \$4.77.

RESEARCHES IN BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY: Volume II. The Historic Exodus. By OLAF A. TOFTEN.

This volume deals with the historicity of the biblical story of the Exodus. In order to set this forth, the author enters into a serious examination of the evolutionary hypothesis of modern higher criticism, and then appeals to the monuments, in the light of which the Exodus is studied. As the book is written in popular style, easy to grasp at every point, even by the layman who may not be versed in technicalities of this kind, it is eminently adapted alike for the religious reader and the student of history. 360 pages, 8vo, cloth; net \$2.50, postpaid \$2.72.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF PRAYER. By ANNA LOUISE STRONG.

A systematic investigation from the point of view of modern psychology of the mental processes involved in prayer. Prayer is described as the result of the "conflict between different selves." This conflict in turn is eliminated by the prayer process. Numerous examples from actual observation of children add vividness to the work, which has a deep philosophic interest and throws light on present-day religious problems. 125 pages, 12mo, cloth; net 75 cents, postpaid 83 cents.

ADDRESS DEPARTMENT 21

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
CHICAGO NEW YORK

*Directors of Music Schools, Colleges, Convents
and all Institutions where Music is taught, and
all Music Teachers should know intimately*

The Music Students Library



¶ A series of Educational Text-books suited to the requirements of the average student and covering every essential branch of musical instruction. ¶ We urge you to examine the volumes of this splendid Series with a view of adopting them for your classes.

*Send for Special Introduction Prices to Schools,
Colleges and Libraries who order the complete set*

PIANO

Half Hour Lessons in Music	Mrs. Hermann Kotschmar	\$1.00
Burrowes' Piano Primer	Frederic Field Bullard, Editor50
Natural Laws in Piano Technique	Mary Wood Chase	1.25

VOICE

A B C of Music	Auguste Mathieu Panzeron	1.00
Twelve Lessons in the Fundamentals of Voice Production	Arthur L. Manchester	1.00
Training of Boys' Voices	Claude Ellsworth Johnson75
Commonplaces of Vocal Art	Louis Arthur Russell	1.00
English Diction for Singers and Speakers	Louis Arthur Russell	1.00

VIOLIN

How to Study Kreutzer	Benjamin Cutter75
---------------------------------	---------------------------	-----

HARMONY AND COUNTERPOINT

Intervals, Chords, and Ear Training	Jean Parkman Brown	1.00
Ear Training for Teacher and Pupil	C. A. Alchin	1.00
Harmony Simplified	Francis L. York	1.00
Harmony	Sir John Stainer, Mus. Doc.75
Harmonic Analysis	Benjamin Cutter	1.25
Counterpoint Simplified	Francis L. York	1.25
Counterpoint	Dr. J. Frederick Bridge75

FORM AND INSTRUMENTATION

Lessons in Music Form	Percy Goetschius, Mus. Doc.	1.25
Musical Forms	Ernst Pauer75
Instrumentation	Ebenezer Prout, Mus. Doc.75

DEFINITIONS AND HISTORY

Some Essentials in Musical Definitions	M. F. MacConnell	1.00
Outlines of Music History	Clarence G. Hamilton	1.50
Music Club Programs from all Nations	Arthur Elson	1.25

OLIVER DITSON COMPANY, Boston

Chas. H. Ditson & Co., New York

J. E. Ditson & Co., Philadelphia

INDIA

IMPRESSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS
By J. KEIR HARDIE, M.P.

Others have written more thoroughly about India than Keir Hardie. But as a polemic tract on the part of the opposition against the British policy in India the little book is a masterpiece. It will be paid the compliment not before accorded any book on the Indian situation of being read by the people.—*Boston Herald*.

At bookstores, \$1.00 net; by mail, \$1.08.

H. W. HUEBSCH, Publisher, New York.

THE WOMAN and THE SWORD

By RUPERT LORRAINE

"A. C. McClurg & Co., the publishers, call attention to a new departure in the matter of its price. It is a cloth-bound book, printed in good type on light-weight paper, and is sold for 75 cents. The innovation seems to us the most sensible that could be made."—*New York Times*.

2nd Edition Ready.

"TONO-BUNGAY"

Bureau of Library Research

Search work in Washington Libraries, translating, typewriting of MSS., indexing, revision. References.

E. L. STONE, Director,
101 Stoneleigh Court, Washington, D. C.

Send for Catalogue.
FOREIGN BOOKS **TAUCHNITZ**
SCHOENHOF BOOK CO. **BRITISH**
128 Tremont Street, **AUTHORS**
BOSTON, MASS.



BY REEF AND TRAIL

Bob Leach's Adventures
in Florida

FISHER AMES, JR.

With 13 full-page illustrations by

Charles Livingston Bull

Large 12mo. Decorated Cover
and Wrapper from Design by
Bull. 328 pp. \$1.50.

Mr. Ames is one of the editors of *Youth's Companion*, and all of its readers are familiar with his fascinating and brilliant tales of adventure.

**A BULLY BOOK OF
ADVENTURE FOR
MANLY BOYS,**

and one of the most attractive Holiday books for boys ever published.

A feature of the text quite outside of its absorbing interest is the Appendix—containing a glossary and out-door advice on camping, hunting and fishing.

All Booksellers, \$1.50

BROWN & PAGE, Boston

Letters and Memorials

OF

Wendell Phillips Garrison

Late Editor of The Nation

1865—1906

In one volume, crown 8vo, 300 pages,
with photogravure portrait.

Price \$1.50 net, postpaid

Houghton Mifflin Company

BOSTON

NEW YORK

PUTNAM'S NEW BOOKS

What Have the Greeks Done for Modern Civilization?

By JOHN P. MAHAFFY, LL.D.

Svo. \$2.50 net.

A series of papers in which this eminent scholar, who has all his life devoted himself to a study of things Hellenic, sums up concisely his conclusions regarding the influence of Greek civilization upon modern life. These essays take a wide sweep, and present the author's conclusions regarding the modern world's political, social, literary, artistic, and philosophical heritage from the Greeks.

Madame, Mother of the Regent

By ARVEDE BARINE

Author of "La Grande Mademoiselle," "Princesses and Court Ladies," etc.

Svo. Illustrated. \$3.00 net.

The Princess who, during the latter portion of the reign of Louis XIV. was known for excellence in France and throughout Europe as "Madame," was the second wife of Philippe of France, known as Monsieur Duc d'Orléans, the younger brother of Louis XIV. The record of her long years in France is full of dramatic incident, and the book shows the same power and skill in delicate and accurate characterization of the persons referred to as gave such distinctive interest to Arvede Barine's two earlier volumes on "La Grande Mademoiselle."

Johann Sebastian Bach

By SIR HUBERT PARRY, M.A., Mus.Doc., D.C.L.

Professor of Music, Oxford; Director of Royal College of Music.

Author of "Studies of Great Composers," "Evolution of the Art of Music," etc.

Svo. With Portrait.

A biography and a critical and historical study of the achievements of the great eighteenth-century composer, director, and performer upon the organ and piano. The eminence of Sir Hubert Parry himself as a composer and as a writer and student of music needs no comment. Considering the importance of the man who is the subject of this life, and the authority of Sir Hubert Parry as a critic and writer, no student of music can afford to be a stranger to this thorough and comprehensive work.

A Book of Precious Stones

The Identification of Gems and Gem Minerals and an Account of Their Scientific, Commercial, Artistic, and Historical Aspects.

By JULIUS WODISKA

Svo. With 32 Full-Page Illustrations and 4 Colored Plates. \$2.50 net.

A description, in altogether a new fashion, of gems and gem minerals, their nature and history, comprehensible to every reader, and of prime value to students and to jewelers. The general reader will enjoy the simple descriptions of the origin, development, and treatment of the diamond, sapphire, and other precious stones, as well as of the beautiful semi-precious stones. Some of the quaint superstitions about gems in the chapter on folk-lore have a curious interest.

The Conquest of the Isthmus

By HUGH C. WEIR

Svo. Fully Illustrated. \$2.00 net.

It was to study the life of the men who are doing the work at Panama that Mr. Weir visited the Isthmus. It was not the machinery that held his attention, nor the pigeon-holed figures in the Government offices, nor the red-linked reports of engineering experts. It was the men, the men who are tearing from the red clay two million and three million cubic yards of earth every thirty days, who are leveling mountains, and building the greatest dams and locks in the history of the world.

The Triumph of Love

By LYMAN WHITNEY ALLEN

Author of "A Parable of the Rose," "Abraham Lincoln; a Poem," etc. \$1.25 net.

"Dr. Allen is one of the few genuine poets of whom contemporary America can boast amid all our hundreds of verse makers."—*New York Herald*.

"Bigness of conception, firmness of execution, finish of workmanship, masculinity of touch, a large vocabulary, verse that gathers resulting swiftness and strength."—*Boston Transcript*.

By the Author of "Lavender and Old Lace"

Old Rose and Silver

By MYRTLE REED

Author of "A Spinner in the Sun," "The Master's Violin," etc.

With colored frontispiece. Beautifully printed and bound.

\$1.50 net

Not a "problem," "detective," or a "character study" story. Just a charming and altogether wholesome love story, full of delicate touches of fancy and humor. A book that leaves a pleasant taste in the memory, and one that people will find most appropriate as a dainty gift.

Great Possessions

By Mrs. WILFRID WARD

Author of "One Poor Scruple," etc. \$1.35 net.

A fascinating story of London life marked by pictures of the great world, a presentation at court, and all the lesser observances of fashionable society, with moving and sympathetic character studies, and throughout a strong and striking plot. *Great Possessions* might be called the English House of Mirth.

American Inland Waterways

By HERBERT QUICK

Svo. Very Fully Illustrated. \$3.50 net.

A study of our water highways, and a comparison of them with the like channels of trade and travel abroad. This book covers the question of waterways in well nigh all their aspects—their importance to the nation's welfare, their relations to the railways, their creation, restoration, and maintenance.

The Rosary

By FLORENCE L. BARCLAY

Author of "The Wheels of Time," etc.

\$1.35 net.

A delightful love story of English life,—a love story conducted along lines that are refreshingly novel. The story is told with a charm of style that will captivate the reader.

The Wiving of Lance Cleaverage

By ALICE MacGOWAN

Author of "Judith of the Cumberlands," etc. With 8 Illustrations in Color by Robert Edwards.

\$1.35 net.

It is an interesting company that is brought together in this book—notably the proud, high-spirited mountain beauty who is the heroine, and the bold and fiery young hero who will surely stand high in the good graces of readers of the tale—a company of distinct types drawn with a graphic and spirited hand, a company moved by strong passions—love, and hate too, green jealousy and black revenge.

SEND FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Putnam's
Magazine

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS

NEW YORK AND LONDON

The
Knickerbocker
Press

NOW READY

Thirteen Volumes of the Important New Series

Crowell's Shorter French Texts

Every teacher of French will be attracted by this line of inexpensive, well edited, clearly printed volumes. They are thoroughly equipped with Introductions, Exercises, Notes, and Vocabulary. Most of them contain 64 pages. Durably bound in cloth. Price, each, 25 cents net

Series A.—For Beginners

With Vocabulary

Choix de Contes Populaires de la Haute Bretagne, par Paul Sebillot. Edited by Kate Sheldon.

Series B. Elementary. With Vocabulary

Michel Perrin, par Mme. de Bawr. Edited by F. J. Harriman.

Le Medecin malgre lui, par Moliere. Edited by Marc Ceppi.

Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme, par Moliere. Abridged and Edited by Marc Ceppi.

Choix de Poesies faciles. Edited by W. M. Daniels.

Series C.—Intermediate. With Vocabulary.

Le Tresor du Vieux Seigneur, par Erckmann-Chatrian. Edited by W. M. Daniels.

Recits tires des Impressions de Voyage d'Alexandre Dumas (Le Midi de la France). Edited by J. E. Mansion.

Contes a ma Soeur (La Souris Blanche et Les Petits Souliers), par H. Moreau. Edited by L. Lailavoix.

Poemes Napoleonien. Edited by A. Auzas.

Series D.—Intermediate and Advanced. Without Vocabulary.

L'Avocat Patelin, par Brueys. Abridged and Edited by Marc Ceppi.

L'Avare, par Moliere. Abridged and Edited by Marc Ceppi.

Les Jumeaux de l'Hotel Cornelle, par Ed. About. Edited by S. Tindall.

L'Evasion (Extrait de Vingt Ans Apres), par Alex. Dumas. Edited by R. T. Curral.

Other titles in active preparation. Send for List.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & COMPANY

426-428 West Broadway

New York

RECENT BOOKS

"THE BEGINNINGS OF GOSPEL STORY." A Commentary on the Gospel According to St. Mark, by Professor Benjamin W. Bacon, Yale University\$2.25 net
"A study of the second Gospel, remarkable for its freshness and incisiveness. . . . The book is one of great learning and of thorough study, and is to be recommended to those who wish to see the text of Mark under the newest lights."—*Review of Theology and Philosophy*, Edited by Professor Allan Menzies, D.D.

"MORALS IN MODERN BUSINESS." A collection of six lectures by Edward D. Page, George W. Alger, Henry Holt, A. Barton Hepburn, Edward W. Bemis, and James McKeen, with an introduction by Ripley Hitchcock\$1.25 net
"This is a book which should appeal with peculiar force to business and professional men everywhere."—*The Bankers' Magazine*.

"THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY AND THE SOCIAL ORDER." Lectures delivered in the course in Pastoral Functions, Yale Divinity School, by Rev. Wilbert L. Anderson, Rev. George B. Cutten, Rev. Oona S. Davis, Rev. Frederick Lynch, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, John Mitchell, Rev. Edwin B. Robinson, Henry Sterling, Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr.\$1.25 net
"A series of excellent lectures. . . . They are masculine subjects, and are handled in a manly and forceful way. They will give matter and inspiration to preachers as well as to others."—*Michigan Christian Advocate*.

JUST PUBLISHED

"AN INTRODUCTION TO OLD FRENCH PHONOLOGY AND MORPHOLOGY." By Frederick Bliss Lagulena, Assistant Professor of Spanish in the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University\$1.50 net. Postage 10 cents

"YALE READINGS IN INSURANCE." In two volumes, edited by Lester W. Zartman, Assistant Professor of Political Economy, Yale University.
"Life Insurance"\$2.25 net. Postage 20 cents
"Fire Insurance" (including Miscellaneous)\$2.25 net. Postage 20 cents

IN PREPARATION

"HINDRANCES TO GOOD CITIZENSHIP." By James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States.

"THE LIBERTY OF PROPHECYING." By Canon H. Hensley Henson of St. Margaret's, Westminster, London.

YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS

135 Elm St., New Haven, Conn.

70 Fifth Ave., New York

FOR SALE

Ten volumes of the works of Benjamin Franklin—being set No. 171 of the fine edition issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons in 1888.

These are very handsome books, printed in octavo volumes of five hundred pages each; excellent quality of paper and press work; pica type, and tastefully bound in half leather, gilt top. Price \$60. Address Box 55, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

HAREMLIK

By DEMETRA VAKA

"A remarkable description of the life and manner of thinking of Turkish women."—*New York Sun*.

AMERICAN EXPLORATION.

AN IMPORTANT ROUTE MAP

Early Roads and Highways of the Principal Explorers of the United States. A Map prepared by F. Bond and I. P. Berthrong, 1908, size 26 1/4 x 36 inches, in color, showing every important route from the discovery of America (i. e., U. S. and Lower Canada) until recent date. Postpaid \$1.00.

PARTIAL LIST OF ROUTES INCLUDED:

PINEDA	1519	HECATA	1792
GOMEZ	1525	VALDEZ	1792
CORONADO	1540	GRAY	1792
CABRILLO	1542	VANCOUVER	1792
CHAMPLAIN	1609	LEWIS AND CLARK	1804
NICOLET	1634	SIBLEY	1805
JOLIET	1673	PIKE	1806
LA SALLE	1680	HUNT	1810
BRADDOCK	1755	LONG	1819
ROONE	1765	CASS	1820
CARVER	1766	SMITH	1820
PORTALES	1769	BONNEVILLE	1831
THE LONG HUNT	1769	WALKER	1833
ERS	1769	FREMONT	1843
THE WILDERNESS	1769	CHIHUAHUA TRAIL	1843
ROAD	1778	NATIONAL HIGHWAY	1843
COOK	1778	OLD SPANISH TRAIL	1843
DRAKE	1779	AND OTHERS.	

THE TORCH PRESS, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

SAMPLE COPIES

OF

will be sent to any address for three weeks

WITHOUT CHARGE

ADDRESS

THE NATION

20 Vesey Street

New York City

29-35 W. 32d
StreetRECENT PUBLICATIONS OF
D. APPLETON AND COMPANYNew York
City**LOUIS XVI AND MARIE ANTOINETTE**

By Lieutenant-Colonel ANDREW C. P. HAGGARD

Author of "The Real Louis XV"

The life story of Louis XVI and his wife, Marie Antoinette, from the time of their marriage when little more than children, until that of their sanguinary deaths within nine months of each other, has been related in this volume. The greatest care has been taken to omit nothing of interest in any way affecting the unfortunate King and Queen. The celebrated affair of the Diamond Necklace has been gone into with great precision and detail, as well as the subsequent events of the Revolution.

Two volumes, demy 8vo, cloth, gilt top, photogravure plates and other illustrations. \$6.00 special net.

The Confidantes of a King

The Mistresses of Louis XV

By EDMOND DE GONCOURT, translated from the French by Ernest Dowson. A most intimate and delicately written account of the inner life of the Court of France in the time of Louis XV.

With portraits reproduced in photogravure from pictures in the Louvre. Two volumes, demy 8vo. . . \$4.00 special net.

In the Land of the Blue Gown

By Mrs. ARCHIBALD LITTLE. In this book Mrs. Little, whose husband, the famous traveler, died only a short time ago, gives a fascinating account of Chinese life and character.

Demy 8vo, cloth, gilt top, illustrated with numerous photographs. . . . \$2.50 special net.

The Buried City of Kenfig

By THOMAS GRAY. Mr. Gray's book is an attempt to snatch from the past, hidden in the mist of ages, something of the history of this ancient city.

Demy 8vo, cloth, gilt top, illustrated with many handsome photographs. . . . \$3.50 special net.

Louise Renée de Kéroualle

Duchess of Portsmouth

By Mrs. COLQUHOUN GRANT. This is the life of Charles II's famous mistress, whom he created Duchess of Portsmouth.

Demy 8vo, cloth, gilt top, with photogravure and other rare portraits and illustrations. . . . \$4.00 special net.

Bird Hunting Through Wild Europe

By R. B. LODGE, author of "Birds and Their Story," etc. This book is a plain narrative of three expeditions to remote and comparatively little known parts of Europe in search of rare birds with gun and camera.

8vo, cloth gilt, gilt top. 124 illustrations from life, including 16 plates in two tints. . . . \$2.50 special net.

A History of Jamaica

From its Discovery by Christopher Columbus to the Year 1872

By W. J. GARDNER. An account of the island's trade and agriculture; the manners, habits, and customs of its inhabitants; and a narrative of the progress of religion and education.

Demy 8vo, cloth, gilt top, with a map. \$2.50 special net.

THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE COURT OF SPAIN, 1802-1906

By RACHEL CHALLICE

Collaborator in "The Historians' History of the World"

This history of Spanish court life in the past century is entirely from Spanish sources, and therefore it gives a new insight to many subjects which have hitherto only been seen from an English or French point of view. For the study of these facts, Rachel Challice was afforded particular facilities during her long stay in Madrid, as she was made a member of the Athenaeum of the Capital, and was accorded especial permission to study in the Library of the Royal Palace.

With rare historical illustrations and special copyright portraits of court celebrities of Spain. Demy 8vo, cloth. \$4.00 special net.

Around Afghanistan

By Major DE BOUILLANE DE LACOSTE, with a preface by M. GEORGES LEYGUES. Translated from the French by J. G. ANDERSON. Paris March 21—Teheran, April 15—

Askabad—Andijan—the Chinese frontier to Yarkand—Chinese Turkestan—Little Tibet—Zadji-La Pass—Srinagar, Kashmir—Rawal Pindi—Baluchistan—Meshed, January 30. Five maps and 113 illustrations. Cloth, demy 8vo. \$3.00 special net.

Life and Adventure Beyond Jordan

By the Rev. G. ROBINSON LEES, B.A., F.R.G.S. The whole of this country has never before been portrayed by pen and picture in one volume.

Many illustrations from photographs by the author. Decorated cover, in gold, blue, and green, gilt top and edges, printed throughout on coated paper. Cloth. Large 12mo. \$1.75 net.

Notes on the Science of Picture-Making

By C. J. HOLMES, Slade Professor of Fine Art in the University of Oxford. Professor Holmes has put down the various sides of a very complex matter with a clearness which will make this book most valuable as a basis for thinking people.

Photogravure frontispiece. Royal 8vo, gilt top, uncut edges. \$3.00 special net.

The Confessions of a Beachcomber

By E. J. BANFIELD. An account of the scenes and incidents in the career of an unprofessional beachcomber in tropical Queensland.

Map and 53 unusual illustrations from photographs. Demy 8vo, cloth, gilt top, colored inlay on cover. \$4.00 special net.

Rambles in Bible Lands

Edited by G. LANG NEIL. The life of Palestine now is the same at almost all points that Abraham saw and heard in his day. This life, so strangely different from ours, is here set forth in such a way as to make it intensely interesting to young and old.

Illustrated with a series of Original Photographs taken by Rev. Geo. Robinson Lees, B.A., F.R.G.S. Colored inlay on cover, gilt top and edges, printed throughout on coated paper. Cloth, large 12mo. . . . \$1.75 net.

Fresco Painting, Its Art and Technique

With Reference to the Buono and Spirit Fresco Methods

By JAMES WARD, author of "Principles of Ornament," "Progressive Design," etc. This treatise contains a detailed description of the preparation of the wall, the colors to be used, and of the methods of execution in each case. With four plates in color and 31 half-tone illustrations of Italian and other Fresco Painting. . . Royal 8vo. \$3.00 special net.

NATIVE LIFE IN EAST AFRICA

The Results of an Ethnological Research Expedition

By Dr. KARL WEULE

Director of the Leipzig Ethnographical Museum and Professor at the University of Leipzig.

Translated by Alice Werner, author of "The Native Races of British Africa"

After completing his university studies at Göttingen and Leipzig, Dr. Weule resided from 1891 to 1899 in Berlin. In 1899 he was appointed to the Assistant Directorship of the Leipzig Museum, and at the same time to the chair which he still occupies at that University; and seven years later he was entrusted with the research expedition described in this volume.

Royal 8vo, cloth, gilt, with nearly 200 illustrations and map. \$4.50 special net.

Some of Little, Brown & Company's New Books

OLD BOSTON DAYS AND WAYS

By MARY CAROLINE CRAWFORD. The author of "St. Botolph's Town," etc., here deals in a sprightly manner with the period from the dawn of the Revolution until Boston became a city. *Superbly illustrated. Cloth, in box, \$2.50 net; postpaid, \$2.68.*

THE SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE

By HUBERT BRUCE FULLER. A comprehensive and timely account of the development of the official power of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with a careful analysis of the personalities of the various Speakers. *With frontispiece. Cloth, \$2.00 net; postpaid, \$2.13.*

A JOURNEY IN SOUTHERN SIBERIA

By JEREMIAH CURTIN. A graphic account of a journey through the land of the Mongols, with a description of their myths and religion. *Illustrated. 8vo, \$3.00 net; postpaid, \$3.20.*

RICHARD JEFFERIES: His Life and Works

By EDWARD THOMAS. The first adequate biography of this great naturalist, pronounced by the *London Times* "not unworthy to rank with the author's own beautiful 'Story of My Heart.'" *Fully illustrated. Cloth, \$3.00 net; postpaid, \$3.15.*

NAPOLÉON'S MARSHALS

By R. P. DUNN-PATTISON. Popular biographies of the 26 leaders of Napoleon's famous armies, that give fresh information from authentic sources. *With portraits. Cloth, \$3.00 net; postpaid, \$3.15.*

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

By HON. BERNHARD RINGROSE WISE. The first of a series of books on the British Empire. This one depicts Australia after the manner of Bryce's "American Commonwealth." *With maps. Cloth, \$3.00 net; postpaid, \$3.15.*

TWO BOOKS OF POEMS.

FROM THE BOOK OF LIFE

By RICHARD BURTON. His latest and best poems. *Cloth, \$1.25 net; postpaid, \$1.31.*

A ROUND OF RIMES

By DENIS A. MCCARTHY. A choice collection of lyrics. *Cloth, \$1.00 net; postpaid, \$1.07.*

NEW EDITIONS OF ILLUSTRATED HOLIDAY BOOKS.

ROMA BEATA: LETTERS FROM THE ETERNAL CITY TWO IN ITALY

By MAUD HOWE. Charming pen pictures of Italy. *Cloth, in box, \$1.50 net each; postpaid, \$1.63 each.*

Literary By-Paths in Old England

By HENRY C. SHELLEY. *Cloth, in box, \$1.50 net; postpaid, \$1.70.*

THE LAND OF ENCHANTMENT

By LILIAN WHITING. Depicts the Great Southwest. *Cloth, in box, \$1.50 net; postpaid, \$1.69.*

THE HANDY PRONOUNCING DICTIONARIES.

ENGLISH-FRENCH AND FRENCH-ENGLISH.

By J. McLAUGHLIN.

ENGLISH-GERMAN AND GERMAN-ENGLISH.

By DR. J. BLUM.

ENGLISH-SPANISH AND SPANISH-ENGLISH.

By J. PEREZ JORBA.

A new series of pocket modern language dictionaries, printed on thin paper. *16mo, cloth, \$1.25 net each.*

HELP FOR THE NERVOUS.

NERVES AND COMMON SENSE

By ANNIE PAYSON CALL. Another practical book by the author of "Power Through Repose," etc. *Cloth, \$1.25 net; postpaid, \$1.33.*

POPULAR NEW FICTION

THE LAND OF LONG AGO

By ELIZA CALVERT HALL. Another volume of Aunt Jane's delightful recollections of Kentucky homes that promise to be as popular as "Aunt Jane of Kentucky." *Fully illustrated. Cloth, \$1.50.*

VERONICA PLAYFAIR

By MAUD WILDER GOODWIN. A charming romance of the eighteenth century by the author of "White Aprons," etc. *Illustrated in color by Lester Ralph. Cloth, \$1.50.*

YOUR CHILD AND MINE

By ANNE WARNER. A volume of engaging stories about children by this versatile author. *Illustrated. Cloth, \$1.50.*

JEANNE OF THE MARSHES

By E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM. A typical Oppenheim story of love and intrigue. *With frontispiece in color, and other illustrations. Cloth, \$1.50.*

THE CASTLE BY THE SEA

By H. B. MARRIOTT WATSON. A tale of love and romantic adventure built around a fascinating old castle on the English coast. *Illustrated. Cloth, \$1.50.*

PRISCILLA OF THE GOOD INTENT

By HALLIWELL SUTCLIFFE. An impressive story of English country life with a love episode of rare charm. *Cloth, \$1.50.*

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG

BOYS and GIRLS of SEVENTY-SEVEN

By Mary P. Wells Smith . . . \$1.25

REDNEY MCGAW

By Arthur McFarlane . . . \$1.50

FOR THE NORTON NAME

By Hollis Godfrey . . . \$1.25

WIGWAM EVENINGS

By Charles A. Eastman . . . \$1.25

JANET AT ODDS

By Anna Chapin Ray . . . \$1.50

BETTY BAIRD'S GOLDEN YEAR

By Anna Hamlin Welkel . . . \$1.50

WIDE AWAKE GIRLS IN WINSTED

By Katharine Ruth Ellis . . . \$1.50

GIRLS OF FAIRMOUNT

By Etta Anthony Baker . . . \$1.50

OVERHEARD IN FAIRYLAND

By Madge A. Bigham . . . \$1.50

WONDERFUL LITTLE LIVES

By Julia Augusta Schwartz . . . \$1.50

STORY LAND

By Clara Murray . . . 50c

POLLY AND DOLLY

By Mary Frances Blaisdell . . . 60c

LITTLE PEOPLE EVERYWHERE SERIES

MANUEL IN MEXICO | RAFAEL IN ITALY | UME SAN IN JAPAN | KATHLEEN IN IRELAND

By ETTA BLAISDELL McDONALD and JULIA DALRYMPLE. A new series of illustrated books for children that give vivid word pictures of the lives of children in other lands. *Fully illustrated, including pictures in color. Cloth, 60 cents each.*

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers, 34 Beacon Street, Boston

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1909.

The Week.

"I like to affirm that I am an optimist," said the President in his speech at Berkeley. And yet if there is anybody in the length and breadth of this optimistic country who has less occasion than any other to make this affirmation, we should say it is William H. Taft. His unfailing smile has become as familiar a national landmark as were some of the facial characteristics of his eminent predecessor, who himself was nothing if not an optimist. All Americans are optimists, and all American public men are *ex officio* optimists of the first class. To be sure, there is optimism and optimism, and its manifestations differ from man to man. That Mr. Taft is a straight-out optimist was sufficiently established even before he had to pronounce the tariff bill very good; since then anybody who would doubt it must be compact of skepticism. The one exception that we can recall to the steady domination of optimism in the high places of our nation for many years past was furnished by Grover Cleveland; and none of his triumphs was more remarkable than the extraordinary hold he maintained for many years on popular sentiment, in spite of his frequent striking of a non-optimistic note—a hold only broken when the panic of 1893 made everybody more or less of a pessimist for the time being, and thus perhaps put an extra premium on optimism.

There is cause for national congratulation in the fact that Mr. Taft, while visiting the Yosemite Valley last week, was accompanied by John Muir, who thus had abundant opportunity to talk to him about San Francisco's proposed conversion of the Hetch-Hetchy Valley into a water-tank. Not only has Mr. Muir made our national parks his home for many years, and written books about them, but it was largely through his efforts that some of these parks were set aside as playgrounds and holiday resorts of the American nation. It was at his instance that the Hetch-Hetchy Valley, which some nature-lovers, in-

cluding the landscape painter, William Keith, consider even more picturesque than the Yosemite, and the turbulent upper waters of the Tuolumne were added to the Yosemite and the whole declared a national park. The grant was unfortunately worded in a way which made it possible for Secretary Garfield to permit San Francisco to covet the Hetch-Hetchy, and the next Congress will be asked to take away this superb valley from the nation and make a present of it to the city, which, as eminent engineers have shown, does not need it, as it has thirteen other available sources of good water. The grant, if made, would exclude campers and sightseers not only from the Hetch-Hetchy, but from virtually one-half of the national park. "Dam Hetch-Hetchy!" exclaims Mr. Muir indignantly. "As well dam for water-tanks the people's cathedrals and churches, for no holier temple has ever been consecrated by the heart of man."

Dr. Cook might confer a favor by explaining one disquieting point about his observations. The determination of the latitude, day by day, with a very fair degree of accuracy, offered no special difficulty, granted that he had satisfactory means of getting the horizon; but how he could ascertain the longitude with any sort of approach to precision, unless he devoted a very great amount of pains and time to it, seems a mystery. With his chronometer reading Greenwich time, nothing can be simpler, to be sure, than to determine the longitude by noting the time of the chronometer when the local time is noon; but how to tell the moment of noon when you are within striking distance of the Pole—there's the rub. At a latitude of 88 degrees, for instance, the elevation of the sun varies by only two degrees in the course of six hours; to determine the precise time when that elevation is greatest needs an extremely delicate operation, and yet an error of one minute of time in the determination of noon means an error of fifteen minutes of longitude. In the face of all this, we find Dr. Cook setting down his longitude as well as his latitude to the minute; and he leaves us in no doubt that the longitude was determined by

astronomical observation. The very day before the Pole was reached, he says: "The observation gave latitude 89 degrees 46.5 minutes, longitude 94 degrees 52 minutes"; and, finally, in describing the capture of the Pole itself, he tells us that "the sun indicated local noon," leaving us to imagine what possible thing that may mean.

Such a point as this, which on its face tends to discredit his whole story, should be cleared up at once. Three months must elapse, according to Dr. Cook's recent statement, before his evidence is ready for submission. Meanwhile he is utilizing this period of suspended judgment on the part of competent critics to transmute into very handsome profits the uncritical enthusiasm of the multitude. That this is not a situation in which a man of a delicate sense of honor would be willing to place himself goes without saying; but the public, and the organs of public opinion, have, perhaps, no concern with the question of Dr. Cook's standards of propriety in such a matter. But they are concerned with the possibility that the public is being exploited—that it is being led into delivering both honors and dollars without due warrant. And the time seems plainly to have come when, without in the least prejudging the case, a protest should be made against any further continuance of this suspense. Dr. Cook has finished the publication of his serial newspaper story; he has given a number of lectures in various parts of the country, at high admission prices, to great audiences; now let him address himself to the task of establishing his case to the satisfaction of competent and impartial inquirers.

Before the Pressed Steel Car Company's strike is wholly forgotten, it is only just to record the commendation given to the Pennsylvania constabulary for their services at McKee's Rocks. As usual, the constabulary had a number of men killed and wounded—which seems to happen in almost every great strike attended by violence—and this led to arbitrary measures in arresting and disarming strikers. Before the end of the affair, however, strikers and constabulary were playing baseball together;

and it is gratifying that Mr. Rufus D. Smith of the Pittsburgh Associated Charities has only praise for the State police. In a recent review of the whole episode, he writes that the arbitrary and rough methods of dealing with the strikers alone prevented further violence. "On the other hand," he says:

The State constabulary did its work efficiently, and was heartily glad when the strike was over. The men were young, clean, disciplined, and of a high calibre. This body consists of picked men, with previous army training, always in good condition, and ready for action. In the thickest of the fight precipitated by the rashness of the deputy sheriff . . . the troopers, even when surrounded by a fighting mob of men, were careful where they shot.

Pennsylvania, being the State of strikes, is peculiarly in need of a body of excellent men like this. Its cost must be offset by the many dollars the State would have had to pay for militia policing—always more expensive than constabulary, because of the inexperience of the militia. A similar constabulary is greatly needed in other Northern States, and in every Southern one; but so far they have been inexcusably slow in following suit.

Four years ago, the disfranchisement proposal known as the Poe amendment was defeated in Maryland by an overwhelming majority. This year an amendment having the same purpose, but drawn on somewhat different lines, is before the people for ratification, and bids fair to meet the same fate, though the majority against it cannot be of the phenomenal magnitude that was obtained in 1905. In that campaign a very large proportion of the voters opposed the amendment out of fear that, while primarily aimed at the negroes, it put into the hands of the registrars a power of disfranchisement which might be used against any class of voters hostile to the ruling party. This was due to the fact that voters who did not come in under the "grandfather clause" had to submit, not to a *bona fide* educational test, but to the test of satisfying the registrars by giving a "reasonable explanation" of any clause of the Federal or State Constitution which the registrars might select.

Even the victims of customs-house methods must be impressed with the fine Roman spirit of it all. Mr. Loeb and the Treasury officials are determined to

prove that, whatever may be said of American indifference towards law and law enforcement, here is one government department that lets neither public resentment, nor personal protest, nor decency, nor common sense abate one jot or tittle from the prescriptions of the law. Art dealers are now being forced to pay duty on paintings over twenty years old, contrary to the new tariff schedules, because they cannot, in all cases, comply with the provisions that call for a statement of the year and month in which the work of art was produced. Did Sir Joshua Reynolds put the finishing touches to a particular Duchess late in March, 1764, or early in April? Did Franz Hals begin work on a \$50,000 Burgomaster's Wife on a Monday or a Thursday? As for that lovely bit of late Mycenaean sculpture, kindly specify whether it was begun and completed within thirty days, or, if the lunar month prevailed then, within twenty-eight days. And so art dealers pay under protest and wait for some one in Washington to wake up before they get their money back.

While we have heard little of late of Mr. Edison's concrete houses for workmen, to be made by the wholesale, the last issue of the *Survey* contains an interesting account of the \$1,200 concrete house designed by Mr. Milton D. Morrill, a young Washington architect, a model of which was exhibited in the International Tuberculosis Congress of 1908. It can be made not only a house beautiful, but a house of amazing simplicity of operation. Insurance will not be necessary, for window and door frames are to be cast in steel, and walls will be of smooth concrete to be tinted or papered, while the flooring will be of concrete or of a composite terracotta. The furnace is not to go in the cellar, but is to be in the kitchen. A combination furnace and range, it will, by an ingenious device, burn up all garbage. The icebox will be built into the wall, with openings out-of-doors as well as in. The coal is to be stored on the roof, if you please, to which it is to be readily hoisted by a chain block. The two tons stored will slip down to the range automatically, as needed. In place of a piazza, the flat roof is to be converted into a solarium, or playground, and by the use of awnings is to be made a sleeping place, if desired. The walls are to be

hollow, allowing a free passage of air, on the principle of the vacuum in the thermos bottle. But housekeepers will be particularly interested in this statement:

All corners are rounded to give no harbor to dirt, and all fixtures are bracketed from the wall, so that sweeping consists merely in removing the furniture, attaching the hose and flushing ceiling, walls, and floor of each room.

If this alone does not sell the houses, we should like to know what will. The only detail lacking is the size of the \$1,200 house and the number of rooms. In the picture in the *Survey*, the building appears to rival the Vanderbilt mansions in grandeur.

When we consider that Hudson did not discover New York Bay, but that Verrazzano did; when we consider that Fulton did not invent the steamboat, but that Fitch did; when we consider that Bell did not invent the telephone, that Morse did not invent the telegraph, that Gutenberg did not invent the printing-press, that Morton did not discover anaesthesia, that Darwin did not discover evolution, that Shakespeare did not write "Hamlet," that Homer did not write the *Iliad*, that Galileo did not say "And still it moves," that Wellington did not say "Up guards and at them," that Washington did not win the battles of the Revolution, that Robespierre did not create the Reign of Terror, that Nero was not a monster, that Cleopatra was not beautiful—when we reflect that history is emblazoned with the titles of usurpers and that true merit lies unchronicled in the grave, let us address a word or two of apology to that much-berated enemy of the truth, the newspaper. If history, with a thousand years' leisure at her disposal, cannot find out just who set up a new throne or pulled down an old one, let us forgive the reporter if he misspells the Christian name of the prominent citizen who was thrown from his automobile at 2:30 A. M.

The importance of the latest Shakespearean controversy is somewhat mitigated by the reflection that whether Dr. Wallace turns out to be right or the older view regarding the site of the Globe Theatre prevails, the tablet commemorative of Shakespeare's genius will, in either case, be erected in a brewery. The interests of truth may

suffer some temporary damage in the quarrel, but the shade of Falstaff will remain content. Ultimately, we take it, expert scholarship will come to an agreement, but meanwhile it is a bit saddening to find expert scholarship the prey of very much the same prejudices that influence Mr. Jones, Mr. Schmidt, and Mr. Riley when they debate the discovery of the North Pole. If so many Shakespearean students, so many noble lords, and so many honest London citizens were not committed by the memorial tablet to one side of the street as the location of the Globe Theatre, would there have been such a vehement repudiation of Professor Wallace's argument for the other side of the street? We are very much afraid that the authority of vested interests holds in the domain of star-eyed science as it does in the law of property. Human nature rules here and there.

Of the many topics commented on by Mr. Howells when interviewed on his return to this country, there is but one upon which he uses strong language. The burning questions of socialism, taxation, woman suffrage, on which the veteran writer is known to have pretty definite views, are discussed with the philosophic serenity of a looker-on in Vienna; but when he comes to tell of the effort now being made in London to carry on a tipless hotel he warms up decidedly. "If that can be done," he says, "it will abolish the whole cursed thing, because the other hotels will not be able to stand out against a no-tip opposition." The nuisance of the tip system is becoming greater in our large cities than anywhere else in the world, and Mr. Howells will have put thousands of his countrymen on the lookout for the emergence of the brave pioneer who will establish a tipless restaurant or hotel. There is only one way to abolish tips, and that is to act on Horace Greeley's maxim as to resumption of specie payments. The way to abolish tips is to abolish them, and it can be done only by the proprietor making a rule against tips, the violation of which means the peremptory discharge of the receiver. Every traveller in Italy has an object-lesson in the possibilities of such action when he sees, in that classic land of begging and tipping, the complete absence of the system at the centres of art or archaeological interest in charge of

the government. The peace of mind secured by this elimination doubles the pleasure of the visit.

The Liberal press in England protests against the assumption that the King's mediatory attempts will lead to a compromise on the Budget between the Commons and the upper house. Winston Churchill has reaffirmed the Government's intention to do or die. Royal intervention is resented in some quarters as an additional handicap imposed on the Cabinet. Is it not enough that the Liberal party must contend against a permanent majority in the House of Lords? Must its popular majority submit to pressure by the throne as well as by hereditary privilege? That would indeed make the execution of any Liberal programme impossible. But it is exceedingly doubtful if the King has tried to bring about a settlement by advising the Liberal ministers to moderate their demands. What the King could more usefully do is to counsel the Unionist leaders to yield to the Liberal demands. The aristocratic upper house is naturally the more susceptible to royal suggestion. Its members are more dependent than the Commons on the King's good-will in the sphere of social relationship. Many a peer who otherwise would readily obey Lord Lansdowne's order to vote down the financial bill, might hesitate if the act involved not only antagonizing the Commons, but making one's self *persona non grata* at court. Edward VII's aversion to a row of any kind is notorious.

It has remained for a German, and a German prince at that, to discover the true and underlying—and, by the same token, the irremovable—cause of English enmity to Germany. Apprehensions connected with the increase of German naval power are but a superficial element in the case, and jealousy of Germany's commercial expansion lies but a little deeper. It is Fürst Lichnowsky who lays this bare, in an article in the *Deutsche Revue*. It will be impossible to get rid of the German peril in England because British statesmen need it for the purpose of maintaining the higher qualities of the nation, threatened with progressive decadence "such as is represented by Oscar Wilde or Bernard Shaw." When the English statesman sees the decline of the an-

cient virtues and the old-time energies of his countrymen, the thought must inevitably come to him of making use of the Germans on the one hand as an example and on the other as a terrible peril. Since nothing is so well established as the fact that British statesmanship is always based upon profound abstract considerations, it is a wonder that this explanation of existing conditions has not been brought out before. Incidentally, the prince remarks that nothing has so wholesome an influence upon men as fear, a fact sufficiently proved by the effectiveness of the fear of hell; and since there are no signs of a revival of the good old-fashioned idea of hell, it is as plain as the multiplication table that British statesmen will feel bound for an indefinite period to make use of Germany as the only available substitute.

For a people of thrifty habits and much practical wisdom, the Chinese of late years have grown very fond of cutting off their noses to spite their faces. The commercial boycott, first used against us about five years ago, seems to have caught the Celestial fancy. The boycott is now agitated against Japanese goods in retaliation for Japan's aggressive policy in Manchuria. A little while ago, the Chinese of the southern provinces were boycotting British merchants because of a quarrel over court jurisdiction. Before that, the Chinese of the south were boycotting Japan in connection with the celebrated incident of the ship *Tatsu Maru* and smuggled arms. It is well if a nation recognizes her deficiencies—as the Chinese recognize their military impotence—and fights with the weapons it can best employ. But the weapon too often used will obviously lose its edge. Like the general strike in Russia a few years ago, the boycott from formidable becomes ridiculous. There is ground, besides, for suspecting the good faith of the Shanghai merchant who is in favor of bringing trade to a standstill every six months. While his simpler competitor believes and obeys, our shrewd boycotter undersells him on the quiet. That happened during the anti-American boycott, when wily Chinese traders laid in new stocks at reduced prices. In the end the Chinese consumer pays high, by formal indemnity and increased prices, for this form of pacific resistance.

PRESIDENT LOWELL'S INAUGURAL.

With earnestness and enthusiasm the new president of Harvard devoted himself in his inaugural to some of the pressing problems before him. Reconstruction of the American college is, as he pointed out, urgent everywhere. To the problem as a whole, every institution contributes when it takes its own forward steps. Hence, waiving general discussion, he went straight to the root of some of the evils with which he must himself grapple in Cambridge. It is to be noted, too, that he spoke as president of Harvard College, deferring for the present his views of the problems of the University. This in itself is significant. Mr. Elliot's chief interest was the University, so much so that the College, rightly or wrongly, has deemed itself neglected, and must therefore now feel that it is once more coming into its own.

For it is the question of the undergraduate that rests most heavily on Mr. Lowell's mind. He made it clear that he is not one of those who could look contentedly at the crushing of the college between the upper and the nether millstones of the professional and the secondary schools. Far from being willing to abandon the American college, Mr. Lowell holds that it is capable of even greater service to the country than heretofore. Taking Harvard as it exists, he expresses well the feeling of thousands of recent graduates that the lack of the old solidarity, when classes numbered fifty or sixty, is deplorable; that the elective system needs recasting, or that the undergraduate's studies should be better directed and controlled; and that the student's attention should be centred more on his studies and less on other interests. Mr. Lowell's willingness to admit that there is anything wrong with the elective system is in itself a break with previous tradition and policy, but a break for which he can find ample justification. Let him turn, for instance, to the just-published report of the class of 1894, now fifteen years out of college. The doubts expressed by a majority of its members as to the value of unlimited election of studies, as seen in retrospect, are highly significant. But what shall be substituted? So far as Mr. Lowell went in his inaugural address, he holds that the wise policy for undergraduates would be that "of devoting a

considerable portion of their time to some one subject, and taking, in addition, a number of general courses in wholly unrelated fields." In other words, he desires an education which shall make a man a fair master of a specialty with enough training in other studies not only to give him a ground-work of culture, but to render him "capable of turning his mind effectively to direct preparation for his life-work, whatever the profession or occupation he may select."

To aid in producing men who know a little of everything and something well, Mr. Lowell proposes, as he has heretofore indicated, a series of honor examinations which shall stimulate to higher scholarship. These will doubtless be patterned after the Oxford examinations in literature, mathematics, and science. Something is certainly needed to make undergraduates respect achievements in scholarship as they do those of the athletic field. But the proposed honors can hardly be effective unless there comes into undergraduate life a wholly different attitude toward college work. Such a change may well be forwarded by the new scheme of freshman residence suggested by Mr. Lowell, giving a closer affiliation of students with the younger instructors, and that general inspiration to intellectual attainment which comes from contact with older and well-charged minds. Too often, heretofore, a man has spent four years at Harvard, and left without the memory of a single friendship with a teacher, with no spark of enthusiasm from the mind of one aflame with the desire for knowledge and truth. But we would not seem to under-value the proposed honor courses of study. The only real objection to them is that they will place a heavier burden on the overworked professor, even now often curtailed of strength and time for productive work, to such a degree that, as Mr. Lowell said, "America has not yet contributed her share to scholarly creation."

So far as the social life of the student is concerned, while Mr. Lowell might well have laid greater emphasis on the evil of athletics, his stand in regard to the democratization of the college must appeal to everybody. Harvard suffers but little more than other colleges from the false standards that mark social life in our rich communities. Every college, in its endeavor to place men on a common

footing, has an increasingly hard fight against such foolish parents as that insurance company official who did not know what his son's allowance was because his secretary sent the boy whatever he wanted. Mr. Lowell's plan for housing the freshmen in separate quadrangles, we have already discussed, to approve. It means a long step forward, not so much in what it may actually accomplish, as in the abandonment of the impotent *laissez faire* policy of the past, in the face of new and luxurious dormitories, built by private capital, and utterly out of place in a society of scholars. Present conditions breed not merely the waste of scholastic opportunity which Mr. Lowell laments, but that class feeling, based on material possessions, against which every democracy must fight as for its life, and which is nowhere so incongruous as in the republic of science and letters.

About these and still other questions there will be much more to say as time passes. The essential point for thanksgiving to-day is that Charles William Elliot, the greatest pathfinder in our collegiate history, is followed by one who adds to noteworthy scholarship and equal idealism an insight into the weaknesses that have grown with our educational strength. It might easily have been Harvard's fate to have fallen into the hands of a business man, pure and simple, or into those of one absorbed in scholastic matters, without thought of the human problems involved. Her good fortune attends her in that the direction of her affairs has gone to one who sees clearly the needs of the hour, and is ready to grapple with them in a spirit of self-devotion, which, in itself, augurs success.

THE MORSE SENTENCE UPHOLD.

The decision rendered Monday by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, upholding the sentence in the case of Morse, the bank wrecker, is an event of the first importance. One aspect of the decision peculiarly interesting at this time is the way in which it strengthens the wholesome tendency, at last manifest in our courts of appeal, to ignore trivial objections. What the court says on this head is plain common sense, and it expresses what must become the standard attitude of our higher courts if justice is to be placed on a sound footing

in these days of enormous legal and business complexity. "In an unusually protracted trial," says the decision, "depending upon a wilderness of figures and during which a vast number of complicated transactions were investigated, it is not unnatural that mistakes should have been made. Neither is it surprising that judges removed from the excitement of the forum, who have time to examine the events of the trial as they appear when portrayed in cold type, should have discovered some rulings which may be open to criticism. But we are convinced that no prejudicial error was committed." Only by taking this stand can the administration of criminal justice, when applied to men of wealth or resources, be made a substantial reality, instead of a game of combined skill and chance, with the odds all in favor of the man who is fighting the law.

So far as public opinion is concerned, that appeal to the easy-going sympathy of the American people which is always made in conspicuous cases has here taken rather a curious shape. The very magnitude of the disaster caused, or at least precipitated, by Morse's dishonest operations has been made the basis of the most prominent and probably the most effective pleas in his behalf. Had it not been for the panic, we have been told again and again, Morse would never have been prosecuted so vigorously; he has been made a scapegoat, and it isn't fair to do to him what would not have been done under ordinary circumstances. Such a view of the matter may be creditable to the good-nature of our people, but it is anything but creditable to their sense of justice or of expediency. If it be true that the administration of justice in our country is so defective that a man may systematically violate the laws, endanger the safety of millions of money entrusted to his care under solemn obligations of fidelity, make false entries in his books to cover up his illegal transactions, and yet count upon immunity unless his crimes happen to result in a national calamity—if all this be so, is it rational to conclude that we ought to let the culprit off even in the one case in which we can lay hands upon him? Rather, is it not sounder doctrine and truer consistency to brace up the processes of justice in the ninety-and-nine cases where it fails, and not to nullify them

in the one case where it succeeds?

However, it is only necessary to read the Court's decision in order to see that the conviction of Morse was not the result of undue severity, occasioned by the distress of the panic. The acts charged against him were of a definite and specific character. As a matter of course, those upon which the jury actually passed must have been, in the nature of things, only a little specimen of a multitude of similar transactions; but, at least, the illegal use of the bank's funds and fraudulent entries to conceal such use were fully established. Thus the higher court finds neither any substantial error in the conduct of the case by the court below, nor any reason for upsetting the jury's conclusions as to the facts. Such being the case, nothing remained to consider but the severity of the sentence, and on that head the Circuit Court of Appeals likewise found no just ground of complaint. Nor should the public. If fifteen years' imprisonment is too heavy a penalty for gross and continuous misuse of bank funds for the purpose of deliberately carrying on vast schemes of reckless speculation, then we had better make a radical revolution in our whole scale of punishments. Custom has hardened us to the spectacle of big criminals like Morse getting off with light punishment or none; now let those who are such sticklers for consistency demand that the little criminals—the people who commit petit larceny or pass counterfeit coins, or swindle people in a common confidence game—receive sentences of a few days in jail. The truth is that the glamour of wealth and success blinds us to the true nature of rascalities committed in the high fields of finance; and we have substituted for the benefit of clergy that prevailed in the days when a "clerk" was admired and feared of the people, an unwritten law of benefit of prosperity. Now, however, the signs point to a gradual but ultimately thorough emancipation from its dominion.

MANŒUVRES AND THE MILITIA.

The reported decision of the War Department against further army and militia manœuvres comes as a surprise—even to army officers, as Gen. Wood's interview of Friday morning attests. It was not understood that the hardships of the troops taking part in August were

extreme—certainly they were not so severe as those experienced a year before in the camp at Pine Plains in this State. Lack of food at times there indubitably was. Some men went nearly twenty-four hours without a real meal, and fodder for horses was frequently lacking. This was due to the inexperience of the militia commissaries and quartermasters and to the reliance upon improvised transportation. Instead of taking regular army trains, reliance was placed on the wagons of farmers and on coal trucks secured in New Bedford, with the double purpose of placating the farmers and of teaching the troops what to do when turned adrift in a strange country. This was carrying realism too far, particularly as there were few farmers' carts available for the invading army. Many of these broke down, and frequently soldiers who had "fought" and marched all day, had, on bivouacking, to go to the assistance of disabled wagons and haul them into camp.

So far as the published official reports go, the actual disabilities appear to have been fewer this year than last. But that there were any serious complaints is a reason for taking up anew the whole question of the relationship of militia and regulars in this matter of joint manœuvres. The truth is that, since the war with Spain, the status of the National Guard has undergone a change. It is no longer merely a State body, as originally organized, drilled and trained for emergency duty, but is developing as a reserve to the army. At the present time, however, the militia is neither quite one thing nor the other. The old status and ideals have been abandoned, but the actual position as a reserve to the regular army has not been attained. Nor, in our judgment, can it be attained. If we must have such a reserve, it would be better to create one, according to the plan proposed in Secretary Root's time, when there was suggested a reserve of 100,000 men, honorably discharged from the regulars and paid a small sum to go into camp once every year for several weeks.

This is the European plan, and such reserves might be either in separate organizations or utilized as additional battalions of existing regiments. At present, we ask the physically impossible. Our militiamen are intelligent and thinking bayonets, of better physique and better officered than ever before. But in

New York, at least, they are required to drill only once a week for twenty-four weeks and to go into camp only every other year. The great bulk of them lead sedentary lives; many of them do not walk two miles a day. Yet at these long intervals they are thrown into camp with regulars, generally in the hottest period of the summer, and are driven to exercises that tax the endurance of men trained to service. Since the manœuvre period lasts for only eight days, it is packed with problems and drills. No opportunity is given to the militia to break themselves in gradually, and the only wonder is that a great deal more physical injury is not inflicted than is actually the case. Obviously, if these manœuvres are really to be of value, some way must be found to lighten the burdens, to extend the drill period, and to work the militia up to them so that they may meet the tests in an approximately adequate physical condition.

So far as the militiaman of the ranks is concerned, we have no hesitation in affirming that he will learn more if the joint manœuvres are abandoned and he is put into brigade camps, together with a regiment or battalion of regulars as an example to pattern after. A week's leisurely marching and camping in a pleasant country, with moderate battle exercises toward the end of the period, would send the men home better trained, happier, and in an improved instead of an exhausted physical condition. The main object in the training of the private soldier is that he shall learn to camp, to take care of himself in the open, to protect his bivouac, and march, and also that he shall acquire some knowledge of extended-order drill.

The real *raison d'être* of manœuvres on a large scale is not, of course, the training of the private soldier, but of the higher officers—the generals, and the staff officers who must feed and supply the troops. Militia quartermasters ought surely to be drilled in provisioning brigades before they tackle divisions or armies; and if still larger forces are needed for the sake of experience, it is a question whether the regular army is not a great deal better fitted to experiment on than thousands of callow youths, large numbers of whom break down—as they did in Massachusetts in August—because they have not been supplied with the right

kind of footwear. Much is heard, nowadays, about the usefulness of militia as coast artillery reserves. This is ridiculous. Highly trained, technical troops are not made by one drill a week for six or seven months and by going to camp every other year. If militia are to be used as infantry guards to coast artillery forts, then, again, they can learn everything needful in brigade camps such as we have suggested. But they cannot be both fish and fowl. A militia and a reserve to a regular army on European lines are two wholly distinct things. Only the marine, who is a professional warrior, can be both soldier and sailor too. The National Guardsman cannot be a breadwinner 358 days in the year, and on a par with regulars, for manœuvre purposes, on the other seven.

HOW FAR WE ARE GERMAN.

The writer in the Berlin *Tägliche Rundschau* who has just transferred these United States from the Anglo-Saxon to the Teutonic firmament yields to a common disease among German students of things American. Pretty nearly every traveller from the Fatherland is under the duty of pointing out that we are not as English as we appear. The rest content themselves with pointing out that we are not as German as we ought to be. Professor Lamprecht was neither the first nor the last visitor from east of the Rhine to deplore the failure of the German element among us to impress themselves duly upon our civilization and our institutions. It is an old complaint that the Kaiser's subjects, under new skies, abandon too readily the ancestral language and culture. Excellent raw material for nation-building, they seem content to play the part of brick and mortar without attempting to shape the builder's designs or the architect's scheme of ornamentation. Thus runs the usual complaint. It makes way now and then for the more complacent "Well, bricks and mortar constitute a mighty useful part in building operations, and, anyhow, see what might have happened if things had fallen thus and so." Such a critic is the *Rundschau* writer when he asserts (1) that we are really a Germanic nation embracing 30,000,000 souls of Teuton descent, and (2) that if Muhlenberg of Pennsylvania, Speaker of the first

House of Representatives, had not been recreant to his fathers' language, Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan would now be speaking in German periods.

Why should Muhlenberg have insisted on conducting the debates of the first Congress in German? There is no reason why. A volume fresh from the Census Bureau, "A Century of Population Growth, 1790-1900," comes pat to the subject. The first Census did not concern itself with registering the place of birth or the place of parents' birth. But taking the names of the heads of families as a basis for determining nationality, the experts at Washington distribute the white population in 1790 into English, 83.5 per cent.; Scotch, 6.7 per cent.; Irish, 1.6 per cent.; Dutch, 2 per cent., and Germans, 5.6 per cent. North of New Jersey, the German element was almost non-existent. It was one-half of 1 per cent. in Maine, less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. in the rest of New England, and four-tenths of 1 per cent. in New York. With New Jersey's 9 per cent., we strike ore. In Pennsylvania, the Germans were 26 per cent. of the population, in Maryland 5.9 per cent., in Virginia 4.9 per cent., in South Carolina 1.7 per cent., in Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, 2.8 per cent. Take the German population by itself, and no less than 70 per cent. was concentrated in Pennsylvania, while Virginia had 13 per cent., Maryland 8 per cent., and North Carolina 5 per cent. In only four States, therefore, did the German stock form more than one-twentieth of the population, and in only one, Pennsylvania, did it reach a point where it attained the least probability of influencing the language of the State as a whole.

As to the strength of German culture in 1790, the Census Bureau's volume supplies us with a single index. In that year the number of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States was 103. Of these there were six in the German language, corresponding almost exactly to the German ratio of population. All six were published in Pennsylvania, one at Germantown, *Die Germantäuner Zeitung*, one at Lancaster, one at Reading, and three in Philadelphia, among the last, *Die Chestnuthillier Wochenschrift*. Pennsylvania's publications in all languages numbered 23, so that here, where the Germans were planted in solid bulk and where, if anywhere, they might exercise a cul-

tural influence disproportionate to their numbers, their newspapers run again exactly parallel with their population ratio. The one-fifth of the German population resident in the Southern States had not a single one among the twenty-four publications in that section. Evidently, we were not, in 1790, tottering on the brink of Teutonic culture and only saved from the plunge by Speaker Muhlenberg's treason to the language of Goethe.

The second point made by the *Rundschau* metaphysician, namely, that 30,000,000 Americans to-day are of German descent, is wrong, and badly wrong, but not so absurdly wrong as the enormous total would seem to imply at first sight. The problem is, of course, an extremely complicated one. It can be discussed only in a way apt to give great pain to the trained statistician. But on this point the Census Bureau itself indulges in a little pleasant speculation. In 1900 we had 35,000,000 of native stock, natives, that is, of native parentage. Allowing the German blood the same ratio it held in 1790, we get nearly 2,000,000 souls of that strain. In 1900 the population of foreign birth or foreign parentage numbered 29,000,000, and of these the Germans were between seven and eight millions. Add this to the old native stock and we have a total of 10,000,000. But allowance must also be made for the probably higher rate of fertility among the German population of old native stock. In any case, the remarkable change that has come over the face of the original thirteen States is illustrated in an analysis made in 1900 of the schedules for Hartford County, Conn., and Columbia County, N. Y., "which were regarded as typical urban and rural counties, respectively," and which remained practically unchanged in boundary from 1790 to 1900. In 1790, Hartford County had no German residents; in 1900 they formed 12.2 per cent. of the population. In 1790, Columbia County's German population was four-tenths of one per cent.; in 1900 it was 17.2 per cent. A claim of fifteen million people of German descent in this country may not be excessive, and an error of fifteen millions is not very bad for a hot-blooded Pan-Germanist.

A HOLMES CELEBRATION.

The name of Oliver Wendell Holmes is associated so prominently with the delightful wit and wisdom of the Autocrat, and with his poetical works, that the celebration of his one hundredth birthday at a special meeting of the Medical Society of the County of New York must have been a surprise to many persons of the younger generation. Yet this remembrance of him by the medical profession is justified not only by the fact that he filled a professorship in the Harvard Medical School for five and thirty years, and had been a medical practitioner for twelve years before entering on the professorship, but by something much more significant. The same freshness of thought, the same combination of boldness and sanity, the same keenness of insight, that characterize the talk of the Autocrat and the Professor at the Breakfast Table, distinguished him both as a teacher and as a writer on medical subjects; and he made more than one valuable special contribution to medical knowledge. When the medical men claim him as their own, they do no more than justice to his work in the field of medicine and to the influence of his medical studies upon his literary achievement. It is safe to say that in the combination of qualities which gives to the writings of the Autocrat their distinctive attraction, the training and experience of the physician were an essential element.

In this year of notable centenaries there have been commemorations of more illustrious men than Dr. Holmes, but there has perhaps been none that recalled a figure more interesting or more refreshing. The mere dates of his life are pleasantly suggestive. It was not until his forty-eighth year that he devoted anything more than a fugitive attention to literary production; and then his entrance upon the work that has made his name a household word was due to the happy accident that the projectors of a new magazine asked James Russell Lowell to be its editor, and that Lowell made his acceptance conditional on the coöperation of Holmes. We confess to a feeling of envy for the people of that older time when we think of the beginnings of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and hear that it was only saved from an early death in the panic of 1857 by the fascination of the

Autocrat papers. That is not the sort of thing we are now in the habit of looking for as an explanation of the prosperity of a magazine.

But not only did this astonishing medical professor start in at the age of nearly fifty to captivate his countrymen by a series of witty and original *causeries* on every subject under the sun, but he maintained the same freshness of spirit and the same vivacity of expression almost to the close of his fourscore and five years. In "Over the Teacups" we do, indeed, find a falling off from the first sprightly runnings of the Autocrat, though the same genial quality shines through here and there; but this is to be ascribed to the difficulty of keeping up indefinitely one particular *genre* rather than to any real decline of vigor. That his hand had not lost its cunning is witnessed by the preface to the new edition of his Medical Essays, written in 1891, at the age of eighty-two. Speaking of the history of homœopathy since the days when he had written about it half a century before, he refers to the doctrines of the "mind cure" and the "faith cure" as encroaching on the homœopathist's territory. "It would not be surprising," he says, "if the whole ground should be taken possession of by those new claimants, with their flattering appeals to the imaginative class of persons open to such attacks. *Similia similibus* may prove fatally true for once, if homœopathy is killed out by its new-born rivals." No sign here of any intellectual decay.

To the making of Dr. Holmes's wit went many qualities, and qualities of an elusive character. The man who wrote both "The Last Leaf" and "The Chambered Nautilus," both "The One-Hoss Shay" and "Old Ironsides"; who was recognized as the most delightful talker in a group of friends that included Longfellow, Lowell, Agassiz, and Motley, but whose love of humor did not prevent him from waging a life-long warfare against dogmatic narrowness, whether in theology or in medicine—such a man had evidently too wide a range of gifts to be caught himself in a formula. But if there is one quality more than another that can be pointed out as distinctive, it is the combination of boldness and wit with sanity and open-mindedness. An unblushing dispenser of half-truths, he knew how to put them so that, while losing none of

their point, they were not to be mistaken for whole truths; using epigram and paradox with a fertility seldom surpassed, he yet never got out of sight of solid common sense. In these days of Christian Science, psycho-therapy, and ghost-craft, nothing would be more amusing and few things would be more wholesome than the steady play of a wit like that of Oliver Wendell Holmes. What is good or true in any of them, he would have frankly recognized; at what is preposterous or pretentious, he would have thrown the shafts of his satire and his logic; and through it all we should have enjoyed the dexterity and fertility of his fancy. In celebrating his anniversary, the New York Medical Society recalls a memory which it is always a pleasure to revive.

LAURENCE STERNE.

I.

To Walter Bagehot, reviewing the first edition of Percy Fitzgerald's "Life of Sterne," it was matter for surprise not that Sterne's life had not been written in detail until 1864, but that it ever was written in detail at all. It was, he opined, a simple life, and one that offered small material for the biographer. H. D. Traill, who based his short *Life of Sterne* upon Mr. Fitzgerald's, wrote of the latter after eighteen years: "It is hardly too much to say that it contains . . . nearly all the information as to the facts of Sterne's life that is now ever likely to be recovered. Bagehot's opinion and Traill's prediction have been falsified by the facts. Looking both backward and forward from 1864, we find not only ample biographical materials, old and new, but also numerous essays toward a biography of Sterne, testifying to a lively interest, rather controversial at times, in a personality and writings which are far from simple, and which still leave room for much honest difference of opinion. A brief account of these biographical essays will help to fix the value of the latest and best of them—that by Professor Cross,* which in turn affords opportunity for a re-appraisal of Sterne's problematic character and works.

Numerous fanciful articles in the newspapers exploited Sterne during his lifetime; and his friend, Hall-Stevenson, exploited him after his death, in an inaccurate biographical notice prefixed to a spurious continuation of the "Sentimental Journey" (1769). Sterne's own "Memoir," published in 1775 by his daughter Lydia, for whom he wrote it,

is a prime source of information about his ancestry, and his life before 1762. John Macdonald, once footman to a friend of Sterne's, and "La Fleur," once valet to Sterne himself, both contributed to *Sterneana* in 1790—the one a striking and probably true account of Sterne's death, the other much apocryphal matter about his travels in France. Some of this, reprinted in 1814, was used again in 1823, together with Sterne's "Memoir," by Sir Walter Scott, for one of his "Notices of Eminent Novelists." In 1851, Thackeray, himself sealed of the tribe of Sterne, attacked him with the bitterness of family dislike, in the last lecture on "The English Humorists." To this attack I shall return later; at present it is enough to say that Thackeray's unfavorable opinion of Sterne rested largely upon a mistake of fact, a mistake which remained uncorrected for many years because it arose from Thackeray's private inspection of a document unknown to the public until 1878, and not published until 1904—Sterne's famous "Journal to Eliza" (Mrs. Draper). Meanwhile, in ignorance of the "Journal," Whitwell Elwin published his *Quarterly* article in 1854 (reprinted with additions, 1902)—the first serious endeavor to form an estimate of Sterne by induction from all his works, from his letters as they were then arranged, from the opinions of his contemporaries, and from his life as far as it was then known. To Mr. Fitzgerald, however, belongs the credit of having written the basic biography of Sterne. And yet his "Life" (1864), though it more than satisfied Bagehot, and served as a foundation for Traill's volume in the series of *English Men of Letters*, was to be wholly superseded by a revised edition in 1896, based upon fresh materials and almost entirely rewritten. The biographer availed himself of the "Journal to Eliza," then still unpublished, but in the British Museum since 1894, and of much else that had turned up in the interval since 1864—Sterne's school copybooks, for instance, his important letter to his uncle, and several other letters—material some of which profoundly modified the basis for an opinion about Sterne. In fact, Mr. Fitzgerald's estimate was largely the outcome of a reaction against his own earlier opposition to Thackeray's view: he was led around to the severe opinion he had opposed before. The result is a certain uncharitableness and controversiality of tone. Despite this, however, and despite some incoherence and much inaccuracy, Mr. Fitzgerald's "Life" is most readable; indeed, in its reminiscences of travel on Sterne's track in France, is quite delightful. The article by Mr. Sidney Lee, in the "Dictionary of National Biography" (1898), correct in the main, repeated some traditional errors, but offered a valuable

bibliography and interesting remarks upon Sterne's literary influence. In 1904 Professor Cross edited the Works of Sterne, reprinting with them Mr. Fitzgerald's *Life*, which he corrected in an introduction and footnotes. For this edition, too, he wrote other valuable introductions, involving thorough study of Sterne's literary and personal character, and place in literature. He rearranged Sterne's correspondence in chronological order, making of it thus almost a new biographical document. He printed numerous unpublished letters, though he omitted as spurious some published letters which his later investigations have proved to be genuine. He published for the first time the "Journal to Eliza." He reprinted, together with other miscellanies by and about Sterne, the important "Yorkshire Anecdotes" sent by John Croft to Caleb Whitefoord in 1795 and 1796, but not published till 1898. Thus qualified for the task of biographer and critic, and further qualified for that of critic by his studies in the evolution of the novel, Professor Cross came to the preparation of the present *Life*.

Here again he has employed material hitherto unused—not only his own introductions to the Works of 1904, the Letters as there rearranged, and the miscellanies and anecdotes there published; but other letters besides, some of them still unpublished, in part from Sterne's letter-book, now in private hands, in part from the Parliamentary "Report on Manuscripts" (1903); as well as the first (and full) edition of Sterne's pamphlet, "A Good Warm Watch Coat" (1759, unknown till 1905); and numerous contemporary periodicals, letters, and memoirs, and records legal and ecclesiastical. Despite the warning example of Bagehot and of Traill, it certainly seems safe now to say that the harvest has been reaped, and that whatever, if anything, remains ungathered in this field must prove to be only gleanings.

II.

The present biography differs again from its predecessor in dealing more largely—as its title indicates—with Sterne's contemporaries and "environment." Sterne saw the best company; and his biographer exhibits him in association, personal or literary, friendly or hostile, with many distinguished persons of his time. The names of Garrick, Smollett, Johnson, Goldsmith, Gray and Hume, of Richardson and old Lord Bathurst, of Warburton, Wilkes and Horne Tooke, of Reynolds and Romney, Hogarth and Gainsborough, of Walpole, Lyttelton, Chesterfield and Pitt, illustrate these pages. Sterne visits France, is received by d'Holbach's circle, knows Diderot and d'Alembert, piques the curiosity of Choleseul, makes a bargain with the younger Crébillon, and a convert of Mme. de Vence. From Dr. Eustace of

*"The Life and Times of Laurence Sterne," by Wilbur L. Cross, Professor of English in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. New York: The Macmillan Co., \$2.50 net.

North Carolina he receives a cane; he meets Benjamin Franklin and books his subscription for a volume of Sermons; he is pleased to get an introduction to clever Miss Graeme of Philadelphia, and he corresponds with the young Virginian, Arthur Lee. There are pleasant particulars of travel: "Bring your silver coffee-pot," Sterne writes to his wife, "'twill serve both to give water, lemonade, and orjead—to say nothing of coffee and chocolate; . . . as also a strong bottle-skew." The heroic physique of the time—with its bleeding and purging, its *bouillons à santé* made of boiled cocks and male crayfish, its Elixir of Bardana, Dr. James's Powder, and Van Swieten's Corrosive Mercury—enlivens the biography, though it helped to kill the man. So agreeable is Professor Cross's gossiping vein that one has scarcely the heart to remark how it leads him here and there into irrelevant evanescence. This is the pardonable weakness of a writer who knows his subject in every detail. His wanderings are the more venial in that they are not mere speculations of his own: relevant or not, when he professes to be stating facts, it is facts that he states, and his assertions are conscientiously "documented." The reader, too, cannot but be grateful for a love of detail that has furnished so many interesting particulars, hitherto obscure, about Sterne's life before he acquired fame.

Especially diverting is the Trollopean chapter on the intrigues that were rife about York Cathedral Close concerning the Commissaryship of the Peculiar Court of Pickering and Pocklington—a name that is simply too good to be true. It was Sterne's satirical pamphlet entitled "A Good Warm Watch Coat" that dissolved in laughter the ire which had risen in the celestial minds of deans and chapters, archbishops and pluralists. This account is a distinct improvement upon Mr. Fitzgerald's comparatively meagre and incoherent version of the same events. Notable, too, as containing valuable matter mostly absent from Mr. Fitzgerald's *Life*, is the section on Sterne's reading (The Parson in his Library). Having given honor due, as of course, to Rabelais, Cervantes, and Burton, the greater among Sterne's literary ancestors, the chapter offers illuminating notes upon the lesser or more obscure. Here is Arbuthnot, with remarks on breeching and education; here is Bishop Hall, from whose sermons Sterne conveyed whole paragraphs. Here are D'Urfey, Dunton, and Flud, in whom he found blacked pages and blank pages, dashes and index-hands, misplaced chapters, antenatal chapters, and a preface in the middle of the book. Here are Bouchet and Béroalde de Verville, with other compilers of facetiae and inventors of *galimatias*; Bruscambille, a gate to the vast literature Of Noses; and many another

source of out-of-the-way lore on logic and cursing, law civil and law ecclesiastical, fortification, gunnery, obstetrics and theology—"the sisters three, and such odd branches of learning." It is well that information about the *provenance* of Sterne's works should form part of his biography, instead of being left for scholars to disinter from Dr. Ferriar's "Illustrations" or from special studies of Sterne's literary pedigree.

A slip and an omission have been observed here. All the references to Ozell's version of Rabelais (pp. 132, 235, 238, etc.) plainly imply that Ozell was the translator; whereas in fact he merely revised (1757) the standard translation by Urquhart and Motteux (1708), adding Le Duchat's notes from the Amsterdam edition (1711) of the original. Again, Croft added to his partial list of Sterne's favorite books the remark that "he was also a great Admirer of the pathetick novell *Le Doyen de Coleraine*." Professor Cross omits this title from the list quoted from Croft (p. 131), nor does he mention it elsewhere. It is the Abbé Prévost's "*Le Doyen de Killerine*." The hint is one that a biographer might have done well to follow up; for the story—about a benevolent deformed unmarried brother who (*inter alia*) is exposed to the fascinations of a wily lad; on a sofa—was probably not lost upon the creator of my Uncle Toby and the Widow Wadman.

It may be regretted, too, that the strict design to present a personal rather than a literary history of Sterne has excluded a chapter upon Sterne's literary progeny and collateral descendants—a chapter for which Professor Cross's previous studies, together with those of Messrs. Thayer, Baldwin, and Texte, furnish ample material. To trace Sterne into Mackenzie's "*Man of Feeling*," into Bulwer-Lytton, into the early work of Charles Reade, into Thackeray, who, despite his revolt, felt Sterne "along the blood," into Dickens, into George Eliot, into Diderot and Gautier and De Maistre, into Goethe and Lessing, even into Mr. Le Gallienne's posturing, Mr. George Moore's devotion to obstetrics, and his sentimentalizing about a consumptive waitress—this would surely have been a grateful task to Professor Cross, and must have issued in a chapter most welcome to the reader. Sterne's literary posterity, as well as his literary ancestry, should have a place in his *Life*.

When all deductions are made, this *Life* of Sterne, which is every way as readable as Mr. Fitzgerald's, decidedly improves upon the latter in fulness, accuracy, coherence, and impersonality. Its large inductive basis in fact, and, maybe, the perspective of time, have enabled Professor Cross to deal more charitably than his predecessor with Sterne and with Eliza, and to avoid Mr. Fitzgerald's controversial tone. Cer-

tainly, in all matters of fact Professor Cross's *Life* quietly takes the lead. Together with Sterne's writings, of course, it constitutes definitely, one must think, the basis upon which its readers may be justified in forming each his own temperamental opinion about Sterne. It instructs us; it makes each of us an expert and a judge.

III.

The indictment against Sterne has many counts. Walpole gave currency to the epigrammatic charge, whose point Byron sharpened, that Sterne neglected his mother. Thackeray must have had an inkling of its untruth, for he did not repeat it. He did fall foul of Sterne, though, for making love to Lady Percy while making love to Eliza ("English Humourists"). These two charges are groundless. The first of them is disposed of by Sterne's manly letter to his uncle (April 5, 1750), which remains uncontradicted, and which in itself bears the stamp of truth. The elder Mrs. Sterne regarded Laurence's marriage to an heiress as a gold mine for herself. Not content to remain in Ireland, where she had been living upon her pension and "by the help of an Embroidery school that she kept," she must come to England and besiege her son there. Her daughter, who lived with her, stupidly and snobbishly refused lucrative employment. The son contributed generously, and at a very real sacrifice, to his mother's support at Chester, but he was not prosperous till after her death; and she could not reasonably complain if he did not settle upon her a part of his wife's income. At length, upon one of her predatory visits, Dr. Jacques Sterne, who had quarrelled with his nephew Laurence and wished to embarrass him, "placed Mrs. Sterne and her daughter Catherine in some charitable institution at York, perhaps the workhouse or 'the common gaol,' and then spread the report that they were there by neglect of the Vicar of Sutton"—viz., Sterne; "a hard report which might do me (as a Clergyman) the most real disservice," Sterne justly complained. Such was the origin of the lie that Sterne was unfilial. It is time this lie were "nailed." As for Thackeray's charge, it is literally annihilated by the true chronology of Sterne's letters. The *billet-doux* to Lady Percy has been shown by Professor Cross (*Life*, p. 343n; and edition of *Letters*) to belong to April, 1765. Sterne did not meet Mrs. Draper until 1767.

The truth is, though, that Sterne, in some ways a good husband and in nearly every way a good father, was always having a love-affair with somebody not his wife. These amours, if not guilty in a conventional sense, were still both the effect and the cause of a most injurious relaxation of character into morbid and attenuated sentiment—into a general de-

bility, in fact, and deliquescence of the emotions. Sterne's low state of physical vitality, which in Professor Cross's view is a palliation, seems to me rather to take away the excuse that charity might have granted to a robust and overmastering passion.

The biographer is indulgent, too, to Sterne's duplicity. It does not look well that Yorick should traduce his Eliza; and we can only hope that Professor Cross is right in his supposition that "the disrespectful reference to Mrs. Draper" in one of Sterne's last letters was "edited in" by Lydia. But there is not even a supposition to palliate the sanctimonious hypocrisy of Sterne's letter to Warburton about Hall-Stevenson's "Odes," or his self-confessed lie to Eliza about those unnamed friends of hers whom he wished to discredit because they had interfered between her and himself. It were to be desired that Professor Cross had adverted to these actions, and that out of his broader knowledge of Sterne's life he had either offered some excuse for them or left them expressly without excuse. As he has said nothing about them, we have no choice but to condemn. Greater ingenuousness on the part of Sterne's biographer might here have done less disservice to Sterne's memory.

IV.

Fundamental, thus, to Sterne's books, as well as to his life and personal character, is a relaxation of mind which loses salutary distinctions—an irrational mental habit which so dissolves idea from idea that it can neither set up one thing clearly against another, nor combine two things into an inclusive one. This essential of his psychology is worth dwelling on.

Sterne told Suard that "the sacred informing principle of his soul" was one "which exalts and varies, in sudden and unexpected ways, all sensations." In the same conversation he went on to praise the philosophy of Locke, which commended itself to him especially because it "never attempts to explain the miracle of sensation; but reverently leaving that miracle in the hands of God, it unfolds all the secrets of the mind." The portion of Locke's philosophy thus emphasized, Sterne was indeed temperamentally predisposed to understand and to like; other portions were to him, I think, almost sealed. At best he could make but little of the philosophy of perception, of conception, of judgment, of reasoning, of "secondary ideas," of all subsumption of two or more concepts under a generalization, of all that elaborate mental superstructure which soon conceals the sensations upon which it rests. But Locke's doctrine that the mind at birth is *tabula rasa*, that it has no innate ideas, "Platonic" or other that, in fact, such ideas have no real existence, inasmuch as there are no

universals, and that the immediate and only source of knowledge is the impact of an outer world upon the mind—Locke's nominalism, dualism, and sensationalism in a word—Sterne's mind could readily grasp and Sterne's temperament would eagerly accept. For to Sterne likewise the generalized, the universal, does not exist; all that appeals to him is the separate object and moment of consciousness—the sensation with its attendant emotions. In him reaction is instinctive; it is an impulse: there are no "higher centres" or "inhibitive associates" to check it, no middle terms or broader concepts to spread it out thin. "Reason," he said, "is half of it sense." And prudence, caution, discretion, which the world calls virtues, he was ready to condemn as vices. They tend to smother impulse, to sickly it o'er with the pale cast of thought, and make it lose the name of action. For others the sober second thought upon mortal considerations; for him the immediate reflex, the squeeze of the hand, the dropping tear.

If Sterne could have reasoned the matter out, he might have declared, like some philosophers of the present day, that reason falsifies life by taking the juice and raciness out of life. He much prefers that life shall be, for him, disparate, discrete, discontinuous; not unified, but pluralized; each moment held only so long as to enable him to degust it, and then left to its fate, untransformed, nay, untouched, by reason, or by memory, or by hope. In this way all moments and objects of sensation become of equal value; there is no bothersome ethical scale; all is coördinate; nothing is higher than anything else, or includes or subordinates anything else by way of genus or law. Theory, law, generalization, make their appearance in Sterne only to be laughed at: witness the Shandean hypotheses concerning noses, auxiliary verbs, and given names. That which, according to Huxley, constituted Herbert Spencer's concept of tragedy, bulks large in Sterne's concept of comedy: "A beautiful hypothesis killed by a cruel fact."

But Sterne could not have reasoned the matter out. It is not easy to reconcile Professor Cross's assertion (p. 515), "In the background of Sterne's character . . . lay, as Bagehot once pointed out, a calm pagan philosophy," with his other assertion (p. 519), that Sterne "gave way to the emotions of the moment, receiving no guidance from reason, for he had none." In fact, *pace* Professor Cross, what Bagehot said was not that Sterne possessed a calm pagan philosophy, or any philosophy at all, but that "Sterne was a pagan." There must have been at Alexandria—and for that matter at Athens, too—many pagans who were not philosophers. Sterne's is of these. He does not love to be wise; on the contrary, he opposes with all his

sensation-loving soul the translation of sensation into law, and of experience into wisdom. Philosophy in any proper sense he has none; he simply has high spirits.

Akin to the confusion of thought and of terms involved in attributing a philosophy to Sterne, is the confusion latent in Professor Cross's thesis (pp. 190, 445) that "Tristram Shandy" really does possess plan, and that there is method in Sterne's madness, inasmuch as he "playfully organized" his whims "on Locke's theory of associated ideas." Thus the begetting of Tristram suggests his birth; his birth, the midwife; the midwife, her being set up in trade by Yorick's wife; Yorick's wife, Yorick; and so on *in sacula sæculorum*. Well, so do Dame Quickly, and Juliet's Nurse, and Miss Bates, and many other delightful females, both in fiction and out, follow the lead of their associated ideas. The fact is that Sterne is, like them, the plaything of his mental associates. And why not? All states of consciousness being of equal value, why subsume two or more under one, or—giving one state undue attention and time—stay by it till it drops? Rather hurry on, with all possible diversity, digression, and divagation, with swift transition, with alarms and excursions, to the sensuous and emotional content of a new moment suggested by the old.

V.

No final judgment upon Sterne can ever, I think, be passed. He will be more or less acceptable to different times, to different peoples, to different men, and, notably, to different moods in the same man. Judgment upon him is, more than in most cases, a matter of temperament. But what makes the question worth discussing at all is that Sterne will, to different times and peoples and men and moods, be present to be judged. For, after all, despite his want of any rule of life, he does present a type of personal and literary character that is pretty complete and permanent. Much in the same way as my Uncle Toby gets himself made into a character with a minimum of planning on Sterne's part, so does Sterne himself come after a while to stand for something definite, something in which we all share, something that is likely to last. He has even suffered over-development, he has suffered moral obliquity, like Machiavelli's prince, that he may realize a perfect type. He stands for all that poses, for all that feels without judging, for all that is double and inconsequential and incoherent, for all that is at loose ends, in each of us; for that "bit of chaos" that each of us carries about. It is by virtue of this that he makes his appeal. Just in so far as we long to have every sensation, every image, informed with an idea, he will repel us. Just in so far as we are in-

interested in the Many, not the One, he will attract us. Only in poetry, only in the prose of men greater than Sterne, do the form, the color and the sound, the fragrance and the magic of sensation body forth wisdom and the laws of life. There, but never in Sterne, do the Many become the One.

Certainly, both the "tender-minded" and the "tough-minded" will agree in rejecting some part of Sterne, for this is a matter more of the stomach than of the mind; but, in general, they will split upon him as upon all things else. Those who do not wish to "wallow in unbridled unity" will find in him a kindred soul; those who see in the choir of heaven and furniture of the earth a hierarchy and a symbol, those for whom "Alles Vergängliche ist nur ein Gleichnis," can never rest in him a longer time than the contrary mood takes to pass away. But if the transcendentalist is ever inclined to be too hard on Sterne, he will do well to remember his own contrary moods of illusion, to remember that he himself likewise bears about with him the human heritage of yet unconquered chaos, and to give ear to Sterne's own request: "As we jog on either laugh with me, or at me, or in short do anything—only keep your temper."

S. L. WOLFF.

New York City.

FRENCH FICTION.

PARIS, October 1.

In his new edition of "Le Roman en France pendant le XIXe siècle" (Plon), which was crowned by the French Academy, Eugène Gilbert gives a chapter on the French novel during these last ten years, and of this season's crop there are ten names which were known to fame before the century's turn. Of these, Marcel Prévost signalizes his election to the French Academy by the publication of "Pierre et Thérèse" (Lemerre), which had already received the consecration of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. This writer, even when he portrays the subtle, subconscious motion of the worldly woman's soul, or of the young woman trembling on the world's edge, is full of ideas and much common sense. Thus has he so long retained his position as spiritual director of the modern female—*similia similibus*. There are two ideas, at least, in the present novel; and they are modern enough. Pierre, the husband, has made his fortune masterfully, barely avoiding the law of the land rather than watchful of honor and morality. Thérèse, the wife, is of a family where high moral sensitiveness is a matter of inherited nerves and heart; but the masterfulness of the *parvenu* holds in willing thrall the more refined soul, even when she discovers that business and morals have clashed dreadfully. Here the first idea

is evidently that of Paul Bourget's "L'Étape"—no man can entirely skip natural stages in the social ascension: the conscience, such as it is, remains. The second idea is pure Marcel Prévost: ingrained feelings of honor will be cast to the winds before the casuistry of a wife's enforced love. Along the way, there are intense and tragic situations, which, like the ideas, do not enter into traditional English notions about French novels. Finally, without the name being mentioned, there is Nietzscheism in the book, as there is in the ambient air, even of our own business men.

A more notable woman's novel—by a woman—is "Le Droit à la force" (Plon) by Daniel Lesueur (Mme. Henry Lapauze). She had written more than thirty novels, all fairly successful, besides a few plays and a complete translation of Byron, before she leaped into the forefront of her sex's thought with "Nietzscheenne," which the present story follows. In peaceful country scenes, the worthy brother has to sacrifice honor and love to the unworthy, whose hands moreover are imbrued in blood, until more blood is shed on the principle "Every being has a right to force against cowardly and low malice." This unwritten law is supposed to be the mental property of American men, rather than the literary baggage of French women writers; but the underlying love story of an "ingenuous" soul makes the book womanly. The author has already had to protest with force against the use made of this novel by *The Indian Sociologist* to countenance the recent murder of an Englishman by a Hindu anarchist.

J. H. Rosny, the old signature of two brothers who are both of the Goncourt Academy, appears once more in "Nymphée" (Société Française d'Imprimerie), although it has been announced that each author will henceforth make himself known individually. Together, they have won a faithful public. The present book belongs to their prehistoric romances, where anthropological science is tempered by psychology of modern souls, and the wonted acrid style is softened by imaginations of primeval love and adventure. The prehistory is perhaps more real than in our English books; the story is startlingly different. For "Les Sept Femmes de la Barbe-bleue" (Calmann-Lévy), and other marvellous tales, Anatole France uses more than prehistoric fancy and more than modern cynicism, with graces of style in proportion and edification in inverse ratio. The first wife shows bears at a fair; the second is a drunkard; the third smells of onions; the fourth is too hospitable; the fifth, a fool; the sixth, a prude; the seventh kills Bluebeard, who, for his own part, has killed never a wife! In "Les Confidences d'une Biche" (Lemerre) Abel Hermant continues his

"memoirs (realized conceptions of his own) to serve for the history of Society." In this number the society about which confidences are made is that of the Second Empire, whose frivolity and light brilliance were conceived as orgies by those who were not of it. The Lady Ventmor who makes these confidences is now a blonde with another existence; she was brunette, and known as "La Solférino" forty years ago in the life she recounts lovingly with somewhat too high flavors from Abel Hermant for the diet of the young person. Evidently an author so completely the master of his thought and style could not bring all these dubious memories of the past to light without crude flashes on the present.

Paul Margueritte, who, with rare lapses, may be taken as a serious writer, publishes in the cheap, illustrated, popular series a new novel, "La Flamme" (Fayard). "La Cour à l'abîme" (Roger & Chernoviz), by Ernest Daudet, is a romance under the Terror. This writer, who is older than his more famous brother Alphonse, has been a prolific author of estimable books, historical in matter when not in form. The history is based on learning, conservative in trend, and the writing is both readable and amiable.

"Le Vent du boulet" (Monde Illustré), by Georges d'Esparbès, is a good, old-fashioned soldier's tale of Napoleon's war in Spain in 1808. This writer may be little known abroad, but he has had a solid popularity in France from his first book in 1893, always with trumpets and guns and laughter of camp-followers, and withal the virtues of soldiers whose business 'tis to die.

"Le Feu de joie" (Lemerre) must be nearly the eightieth novel of René Maizeroy, a baron and ex-officer descended from generals and marquises of the old régime, of which his books smack in their portrayal of very modern lives. "La Folle Passion" (Lemerre) is a new novel by Marie Anne de Bovet, who at one time at least was well known in both England and America and has remained a popular writer at home in France.

André Lichtenberger won his first and lasting success on the threshold of the twentieth century with his *Petit Trott* and sister, whom the French Academy crowned. No one expresses better or more kindly the not inarticulate soul of the French child of to-day. "La Petite" (Librairie des Annales) follows up the girl where she looks to the advancing shadow of young womanhood. The gown of Lillette is now "demi-long."

"L'Homme sans figure" (Pierre Lafitte), by Albert Boissière, is a feat of fantastic story-telling like the other novels of this author. Without the slightest human sympathy for his faceless man, the reader is swept forward from one intensely strange and interest-

ing episode to another. "L'Aiguille creuse" (Pierre Lafitte), by Maurice Leblanc, continues the extraordinary adventures of Arsène Lupin, some of which have been translated for English readers. This new series, while still outdoing Sherlock Holmes, transports us into all sorts of picturesque survivals of romantic times more proper to the French genius.

Charles Pettit in his first book introduced us to China, which he knows so well, and to Chinese womanhood, which he probably has divined. It was delicate as porcelain, cruel as the tortures of a nerveless race, and amusingly unmoral. The lighter side comes out more uniformly in his new story of "Pétale de rose et quelques bonzes" (Calmann Lévy). Lucie Delarue-Mardrus, known as an ultra-modern poetess, and wife of the ultra-complete translator of the "Arabian Nights," publishes "Le Roman de six petites filles" (Fasquelle). The story is rather for the mothers—and elder brothers—than for the little girls themselves; and some of the incongruities are more than enormous. Frenchmen and women are said to be lacking in humor; but here is a Frenchwoman overburdened with it. Of course, there is much delicate writing in between.

"Le Médecin" (Fasquelle), by Charles Edmond Lévy, is from a new author, who begins well, if a little clumsily. He must himself be a doctor, to have studied so minutely the rôle of the physician in families and society; and an analysis of the kind is useful quite apart from literary pleasure. Louis Delzons, a Paris lawyer, now laudably writes under his own name, although his first notable court romance was signed Louis Estang. His present novel, "Les Mascran" (Calmann-Lévy), is the story of an old provincial family of notaries whose desire to "appear" in the world of which society papers talk leads them step by step from châteaux and officers' clubs and haunts of more newly rich, through love, covetousness, politics, to the loss of honor, and even of its notion. This fate of a family rich and respected in its own world by inheritance, when transplanted into the struggle for society life, forms one of the strongest novels of late years. "Francine Davier" (Ollendorff), by Madame Pierre de Bouchaud (wife of the writer on Italian art and poetry), studies a *petite bourgeoise* who seemed condemned to gray days with old people in her lone village. The world of books is revealed to her, and when at last she comes to Paris, without ceasing to be of her little world, she soars high at the Sorbonne, and, later, off to Italy, so that when she has to come back to her village she bears a kingdom in her mind. Henry James treated tragically such a person; this story is happier, more helpful, and perhaps not less real. S. D.

NEWS FOR BIBLIOPHILES.

The four auction houses all hold sales next week. Buyers are, for the most part, back from their summer vacations, and from now on books of the better class will be frequently offered.

In four sessions, afternoons and evenings of October 19 and 20, the Anderson Auction Co. will sell Part I of the library of Collin Armstrong of Quaker Ridge (Scarsdale), N. Y. This library is mainly made up of modern books and of issues of the Bibliophile Society, Grollier Club, Doves Press, Essex House Press, and other private or limited series, including several autographed copies of William Loring Andrews's publications. Among the books illustrated by George and Robert Cruikshank are first editions of the "Life of Napoleon," by Dr. Syntax; "The English Spy," by C. M. Westmacott; "Scraps and Sketches," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and others. Books illustrated by Kate Greenaway, Randolph Caldecott, and Walter Crane are also represented. Among sets there is a fine complete series, thirty-two volumes, of the original Townsend Cooper, every volume having the correct Townsend imprint; a large paper set of Chalmers's "British Essayists" (1866), and of the works of Aldrich, Hawthorne, Holmes, Emerson, J. M. Barrie, and others. The most notable first editions are those of Eugene Field, twenty-seven lots, and Lafcadio Hearn, nineteen lots; but first editions of other modern authors are represented.

On October 21 and 22, the same house will offer a collection, including a portion of the library of the late George D. Denniston of Pittsburgh. A set of the Halliwell-Phillips Shakespeare, seventeen volumes, folio (1853-65), each volume enclosed in a levant morocco slip case; the Dictionary of National Biography, original issue in sixty-three volumes; subscription sets, some on Japan paper, of the works of Fielding, Dumas, Hugo, Dickens, Tolstoi, Stockton, and other writers; and illustrated books, specimen bindings, etc., are included.

On October 18, the Merwin-Clayton Sales Co. offers a collection, including a series of books on the American Indians, some first editions, and a small lot of book-plates.

On October 19, 20, and 21, they sell the first part of the important library of Charles M. Wallace of Richmond, Va. Hakluyt's "Voyages" (1589); Burk's "History of Virginia" (1804-16), with the rare fourth volume; Venegas's "Natural and Civil History of California" (1755); Carver's "Travels Through the Interior Parts of North America," the first edition (1778), as well as the more desirable third edition (1781); McCall's "History of Georgia" (1811-16); Haywood's "Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee" (Nashville, 1823), one of the rarest of local histories; Hennepin's "Nouvelle Découverte" (1697), with maps and two plates; Joutel's "Journal Historique du Dernier Voyage que feu M. de la Sale fit dans le Golfe de Mexique" (1713), with the rare map; Stith's "History of the First Discovery and Settlement of Virginia" (Williamsburg, 1747); and McAfee's "Late War in the Western Country" (1816), are a few among many first-class items included in this portion. Robert Fulton's "Torpedo War and Submarine Explosions" (1810), with five plates, and "An Account of the College of New Jersey" (Woodbridge, 1764)

are unusual books which are likely to bring record prices.

On October 18 and 19, Stan. V. Henkels in Philadelphia sells the eighth and final portion of the library of ex-Gov. Pennypacker. In this sale is offered his collection of books relating to the University of Pennsylvania, including a remarkable series of medical theses. Bibliography and miscellaneous books, mostly relating to Pennsylvania, a series of early lottery tickets, and a collection of American book-plates and tickets of old Pennsylvania book-sellers and libraries make up the sale.

On October 19, 20, and 21, C. F. Libbie & Co. of Boston sell the books of the late C. B. Tillinghast, librarian of the Massachusetts State Library. A collection of books on Arctic exploration, about one hundred lots, including the original manuscript of Scoresby's Journal (1823); a very extensive collection of the works of John Ruskin, first and later editions; a full set of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* (1847-1908), 62 vols.; *Notes and Queries*, 132 vols.; Savage's "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers," 4 vols.; and many titles of local New England history are included.

Correspondence.

THE DUTCH UNIVERSITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION.

SIR: It was proper that beside the American celebration of the beginnings of New Netherland and of steam navigation in America, there should also be a Dutch end, so to speak, of the festivities. Amsterdam in 1609 was the point of departure for Hudson, and of the arrival of Bradford and the Pilgrim Fathers. Accordingly in July, 1909, subscriptions in sufficient number and value having been secured, five historical tablets, the gifts of American citizens, were erected at Utrecht, Amsterdam, Nijkerk, Leeuwarden, and Leyden. Of these functions, two were celebrated in universities, two in churches, and one in the legislative hall of the Frisians. At Utrecht, July 9, the trustees, faculty, alumni, and friends of Rutgers College made salutation in bronze to the *Academiam Rheno-Trajectinam*, as "*matrem almæ matris nostræ*." John H. Livingston, a graduate of Yale University, and one of the last American students in the Reformed Dutch Church to cross the seas to study theology, took his doctor's degree of divinity at Utrecht University in 1769. Returning home, he became the breath of life to the newly organized college on the Raritan, adding to the old world motto, *Sol justitiam illustra nos*, the words, *et occidentem*. At Leyden University, a tablet, presented by the Netherlands Society of Philadelphia and the University of Pennsylvania, was affixed to the house in which lived Jean Luzac, famous as a journalist and for the championship of the American cause. Luzac was also a professor in the Leyden University, in which at least one President of the United States, John Quincy Adams, was educated. Of the other tablets, one rests on the walls of the great church at Nijkerk, the home of the Van Rensselaers, whence also came Arendt Van

Curier, founder of the city of Schenectady. The Amsterdam tablet in the English church celebrated the tercentenary of the arrival of the Pilgrim Fathers in the city "where religion was free for all men." The fifth tablet was a "memorial of gratitude," for the first vote taken in the States of Friesland, to recognize John Adams and the United States of America. Leading up to this event in 1781 was the agitation by the students of the University of Franeker, in the same province. As a result, eight million guilders were loaned to the Continental Congress.

Having charge of the presentation of these tablets, I was enabled to renew pleasant associations with the Dutch universities and their professors. A slight comparison of these institutions with those in Germany and America, and a glimpse at the difference of the manner of study and life of the students may not be uninteresting at this time to the readers of the *Nation*.

In their beginning and evolution during the two centuries or more of the republic, the various Dutch universities had each an individual history with notable local differences, for each expressed the spirit of the region in which it was planted. It was the dream of the founders of the Republic, in 1581, to have a university in each of the seven provinces. With sixty-seven years of warfare before them, these hopes were nevertheless fulfilled in five of the States represented in the striped flag—Friesland, Groningen, Utrecht, and Gelderland, with one each in North and South Holland. Under the French dominion, the universities at Harderwijk and Franeker (in Friesland and Gelderland) were suppressed by Napoleon, because of their rather free utterances. It was for much weal and not a little woe, that under the French régime the variety of legal, political, and pedagogical procedure in the Netherlands was vastly simplified—or reduced to a dead level of uniformity. In the process the old local peculiarities of the universities disappeared. The constitutional monarchy, in 1814, did indeed fulfil the hopes of the Republic, but when the universities were reorganized, as part of the national administration, they had lost their peculiarities in large degree and became almost identical in their general features with those of Germany. In each there are the five faculties of theology, law, medicine, science, and letters, only the Polytechnic School at Delft having any courses different. The diversity of method and spirit discernible in Germany, and which is also at once the charm and the drawback of similar institutions in America, is absent in the Netherlands. In the main the description of one, making allowance for age, dignity, and numbers, suits all. Each university has a staff of curators, numbering four or five, appointed by the national government, and the nation's fundamental law forms the constitution under which the universities live. There is no president, but in turn each one of the professors, having reached a certain standing in service, scholarship, and character, becomes rector magnificus for one year.

Of the universities, Leyden stands first in age, honor, size of its faculty, and extent of equipment, and to this first national school all aspiring instructors hope

to come. Yet the Dutch have never fallen into the error of supposing that brick and mortar, piled in imposing edifices, make either great teachers or hard students. Many of the professors at Leyden still teach their classes in their own homes. The administration building, with its ancient hallways artistically inscribed, is still that of the old Convent of the Veiled Nuns. Here sits the Senatus or governing body of the university, and here the examinations are held, though there are numerous museums, laboratories, etc., in other parts of the city.

At Utrecht, once so famous for its theology, beside the old hall in which the delegates met to form the Union of 1579, there is a new and handsome building in Dutch Renaissance style used for administration and recitation, containing the theological hall in which the Rutgers tablet was erected. Groningen, the great northern university, lost its main edifice by fire two years ago, but has replaced it by an extremely attractive piece of architecture, also in Dutch Renaissance style, which was dedicated in the presence of Prince Hendrik in July of this year, with the celebration of a *lustrum* feast. In Amsterdam, beside the older school, the Free University, with a small faculty and a meagre list of students, has received national recognition and support under the premiership of the Anti-Revolutionary Premier Kuyper, under whose administration, also, the school at Delft was raised to a national foundation with power to confer degrees. In this latter institution the faculties are those of general science, highways and hydraulics, architecture, ship-building and electrical engineering, mining and chemistry. The Royal Academy of Sculpture and Art at Amsterdam, which enjoys government patronage, ought not to be forgotten as a part of the national system of higher instruction.

A glance at the table of the five faculties of the four older universities shows the proportions and reflects the taste and needs of the present generation. There are 126 professors of law, 31 of science, 30 of medicine, and 31 of theology, though strictly speaking only the chairs of the history and philosophy of religion are fully endowed by the State. The drift from theology to law and science, as well as the large increase of students within the last few years, is noticeable, Leyden having about 1,500 students, Utrecht 1,300, Groningen 1,000, and Amsterdam 2,000. Yet with a student body of less than 6,000 for her five million and a half people, the Netherlands do not as yet seem to be in danger of creating an intellectual proletariat.

The Dutch universities, instead of being created at a particular time, as the popular legend concerning the origin of Leyden University might suggest, were direct outgrowths of previously existing schools. Education in the Netherlands is broadly based, and from mediæval times the elementary public schools, sustained by taxation, were open to girls as well as to boys. At the Reformation, these schools were secularized, but the first universities were mainly for the study of theology and the equipment of ministers. They are thus, what the Dutch call them, even with men like Hubrecht, de Vries, Blok, d'Aulnis of international reputation, high schools, and the professors are the higher teachers of the nation.

Dutch student life in its manifestations has some aspects notably different from that in the United States. There seems to be little of athletic interest and comparatively few of those innumerable outside employments or distractions on which American students expend their energies. Other features, which characterize German universities, such as duelling, large investment in dogs and fantastic costumes, except at the *lustrum* feasts, are virtually unknown; beer-drinking is not on so large a scale, certainly not so habitual. While there are numbers who seem to take the university course chiefly for social ornament or advancement, the average Dutch student is a serious person, who knows, that in a small country like his, for every professional prize there will be many competitors ahead of him, and it behooves him, therefore, to train well while he has opportunity. In thoroughness, Dutch scholarship falls in no degree below that of Germany. There is little dissipation, and in the smaller university towns, the *café chantant* scarcely exists. Each student corps issues an almanac or year-book, in which, besides local and statistical information, is a large addition, called *mengel werk*, or miscellany of student essays, observations, and jottings of things witty and probably wise. The publications at Utrecht and Delft, at least in 1909, are, in their general make-up and illustrations, much like American publications of the same sort. Apart from these, college journalism is unknown. What concentrates the ambitions and enlists the enthusiasm of the undergraduate body more than anything else, is the costume-processions or *lustrum* feasts, reproducing in brilliant colors famous events—the battle of St. Quentin, triumph of Germanicus over the Batavians, etc. These are usually celebrated once in five years in each place, so that every year sees one, and each university has an opportunity to equal or outshine its rivals and predecessor. That at Groningen this year was very fine. At Utrecht and Leyden, the élite of the kingdom, with royalty, are usually found as spectators, and, judging by the way the towns are decorated every year at the time of the commencement festivities, as well as from a knowledge of the local traditions, I gather that there has been, in recent times at least, little friction between town and gown. There being no dormitories, students are closely associated with family life.

It is one great advantage that the universities, being of the nation, are therefore of the people, and open to all. And yet, on the other hand, this very fact prevents the growth of that spirit which is so notably predominant among the alumni of American colleges and universities on private foundations. With us every young man feels bound to his alma mater by ties of gratitude. He is sensitive to his obligation to make returns for her love and care. Consequently, it is the rule rather than the exception for the American educated man, not only to feel indebted, but to give generously in after life of his means, to enlarge and perpetuate the institution that has nourished him. This spirit seems to be conspicuously absent in both British and Continental universities; the reason is plain, but European professors fret in vain over it, while they admire the spirit of Americans.

W. E. GRIFFIS.

Ithaca, N. Y., September 30.

"THE WINTERFEAST" AND "THE VIKINGS AT HELGELAND."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Some time ago I called attention in your columns to the resemblance in situation between Mrs. Wharton's "Fruit of the Tree" and Ibsen's "Rosmersholm." A more striking instance of indebtedness to Ibsen, which so far as I know has not been pointed out, may be found in Mr. Charles Rann Kennedy's play, "The Winterfeast," which in situations and in setting is remarkably similar to Ibsen's "Vikings at Helgeland."

The action of "The Vikings" takes place about A. D. 933, on the island of Helgeland in the north of Norway. Sigurd, a great warrior, and Gunnar, a man of peace, are foster-brothers. Both are in love with Hjordis, a proud, passionate, ambitious woman, who returns Sigurd's love. Sigurd, in the generosity of his friendship, consents to a device by which Hjordis is induced to marry Gunnar. Sigurd himself marries Dany, the foster-sister of Hjordis. All this has happened years before the opening of the play. In the course of the action, Sigurd visits Gunnar at Helgeland. Hjordis, who has been unhappy with Gunnar because she has been unable to rouse him to warlike deeds, discovers the trick which has been played on her, confesses her love for Sigurd and draws from him a similar confession. Sigurd challenges Gunnar to single combat; but before the fight Hjordis slays Sigurd with an arrow, and throws herself into the sea.

The action of "The Winterfeast" takes place in the eleventh century in Iceland. Bjorn, a great warrior, and Valbrand, a man of peace and a skald, are foster-brothers. Both are in love with Herdisa, a proud, passionate, ambitious woman, who returns Bjorn's love. Bjorn in the generosity of his friendship does not press his suit, though Herdisa confesses her love for him, but sails away to Vinland with Thorkel, Valbrand's father and his adopted father. Thorkel, returning alone, practices a deceit on Herdisa, through which she is induced to marry Valbrand. All this happens before the play begins. In the course of the action, Bjorn, returning from Vinland, visits Thorkel, Valbrand, and Herdisa. Herdisa discovers the trick that has been played on her, and draws from Bjorn a confession that he has always loved her. He ends by reproaching her bitterly, and by challenging Valbrand to single combat. Egged on by Herdisa, Valbrand fights with Bjorn, slays him, and in remorse throws himself into the sea. Herdisa dies of a broken heart.

The resemblance does not end here. Thorkel, the aged sea-king in "The Winterfeast," corresponds to Ornuif, the aged sea-king in "The Vikings." Each has a child of his own, a craven; each has adopted a child; the only difference being in the sex of the children. Ufeig, the villain of "The Winterfeast," corresponds less closely with Kare, the villain of "The Vikings"; but, like Ornuif, he loses at one blow his seven strong sons.

Other less important resemblances may be traced. Ornuif in "The Vikings" gains the hatred of Hjordis by telling her that she is Gunnar's mistress, not his wife; Bjorn in "The Winterfeast," rouses Herdisa's ha-

tred by telling Valbrand, in her presence, that she is but his wanton. It may be worth while to add that certain things in "The Winterfeast" which have no counterparts in "The Vikings" have parallels in another of Ibsen's early plays—"Lady Inger of Ostrat." For example, the character of Swanhiid, Herdisa's daughter, recalls that of Elina, daughter of Lady Inger.

Of course, there are plenty of differences: Mr. Kennedy has recombined Ibsen's characters and incidents in various ways. But he has not given them any new unity; he has not really made them his own. In every way his play is inferior to "The Vikings." Every character and every motive in "The Vikings" is as clear as day; in "The Winterfeast" the outlines of the characters are as vague and uncertain as are their motives and their states of mind. "The Vikings" is occasionally theatrical; "The Winterfeast" is often theatrical beyond the verge of falseness, and sometimes to the point of absurdity. Take, for instance, Herdisa's interview with Olaf, the son of Bjorn. She wishes some one to avenge her on Bjorn, who, as she supposes, has slain her husband. She has never before seen Olaf; but his resemblance to Bjorn is so striking that it could not escape her were she to see his face. If she learns his relationship to Bjorn, of course she cannot ask him to avenge her. For purposes of plot, then, Herdisa must induce Olaf to swear to avenge her, without disclosing her enemy's name, and without seeing Olaf's face. She therefore talks with him through six pages with her face averted, and the absurd motive which Mr. Kennedy assigns for this is, that she is afraid if she looks at him of finding some sign of cowardice in his face!

The fact seems to be that Mr. Kennedy has helped himself to a good situation and a good set of characters, and spoiled them. The loftiness and intensity of the characters in Ibsen's play give it something of the ethos of tragedy: Sigurd, like Othello, is a strong man, who, through an error, brings destruction on himself and those dearest to him. Beside him, Bjorn and Thorkel are men of straw; so Herdisa is merely a feeble copy of Hjordis. But the failure of the experiment is a minor matter; the resemblances are interesting chiefly as they show how strong is the hold of Ibsen on the imagination of a popular modern dramatist.

HOMER E. WOODBRIDGE.

Colorado Springs, October 5.

PERVERTED MEANINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Mr. Haight, in his valuable remarks upon modern perversions of the meaning of words (the *Nation*, September 16), bears down a bit hard, I judge, upon Tennyson for writing that we rise upon "stepping stones of our dead selves." To Mr. Haight the only stepping stones are those by which we cross a stream. This interpretation is altogether too narrow. A "step" is any movement, whether horizontal or vertical. Do we not designate a stairway as a flight of "steps"? In English dialect a stepping stone is a horse-block. The author of "In Memoriam," painfully scrupulous in his diction, had doubtless good warrant for his use in this instance. Again, Mr. Haight

has been informed by "certain etymologists" that 'stalwart' is a modification of O. E. *stælcgyrdhe*, meaning 'worth stealing.' Webster serves up this extraordinary etymology; who the other sinners may be, I know not. At any rate, it is all wrong. The *stal* stands for O. E. *stadhol*, "foundation," and the compound has always meant *stabilis*, "firm," and the like. Skeat and the Century treat the word correctly.

To Mr. Haight's list of perversions I should like to add one, namely, the flagrant misuse of "to demean oneself"="to degrade oneself." Of course, the fault is due to confounding "mean"="ignoble, base" with "mean"=French, *mener*, "to conduct oneself." One wonders how such folk-etymologists explain to themselves the cognate noun "demeanor." Yet, among others, even Thackeray and Hawthorne have fallen into the trap. See the Oxford Dictionary, which has the air of justifying, feebly, it is true, the usage. Thackeray was not a master-artist in words. But Hawthorne? Well, we can all afford to repeat the Litany daily.

J. M. HART.

Ithaca, N. Y., October 2.

THE TITLE OF "TARTUFFE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In reply to a note by The Bibliophile in your issue of the 23d, I should like to call attention to the fact that the Despois-Mesnard edition of Molière's works uses the title "L'Imposteur, Comédie," alleging as a reason that all the older editions do so. And in a foot-note (*Œuvres de Molière*, Vol. IV, p. 399), "Au feuillet qui précède la pièce, toutes les éditions portent notre titre: Le Tartuffe ou l'Imposteur, sauf la contrefaçon de 1669 et les éditions hollandaises (1675 A, 84 A, 94 B), qui intervertissent l'ordre des mots et donnent: L'Imposteur ou Le Tartuffe." The title of "Tartuffe" was probably always in current usage, as it was the original one, the one used by Boileau (*Satire III*, 25), Brossette, and other contemporaries. Molière himself employs it in preference to the other, saying in the second Placet au Roi: "En vain je l'ai produite sous le titre de l'Imposteur," and in the third again he calls the play "Le Tartuffe."

La Grange in his Register speaks of it as "Tartuffe" when he notes its suppression and his journey with La Thorillière to beg the favor of Louis XIV for the unfortunate play. When he records its final restoration, February 5, 1669, the first entry is as "Imposteur ou Tartuffe." Of the total of thirty-three entries at that time two more are under the title of "Imposteur ou Tartuffe," eight under that of "Imposteur," and the remaining twenty-two call the play "Tartuffe." At the resumption after the Easter holidays, the fifteen entries are all "Tartuffe," and later La Grange seems to give up the sub-title altogether.

MARY VANCE YOUNG.

Mount Holyoke College, October 6.

[These additional facts about the play are of interest, but do not determine the point as to which was the earliest printed title-page. This probably cannot be definitely settled until one or more copies in the original binding can be examined.—THE BIBLIOPHILE.]

A GLANCE AT THE SEASON'S BOOKS.

How shall we explain the fact that so many publishers are bringing out volumes of reminiscences and of biography—and that so many readers take delight in them? For, as one runs a finger down the list of autumn books, books just issued or on the publishers' ways, it is this department of letters which to us seems richest. Perhaps the lure of the "life" consists, as Anatole France has said, in the fact that *on ne doit rien à la mode—on ne cherche que la vérité humaine*.

Let us pass over one of these new biographies very hastily—and that no other than M. France's own "Life of Joan of Arc," translated by Winifred Stephens (Lane); this notwithstanding that M. France cannot write uninterestingly. We are sure that the same publisher's "Giovanni Boccaccio," by Edward Hutton, makes more edifying reading; so, too, the "Last Journals of Horace Walpole," and Mr. Broadley's "Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Thrale"—these likewise from the Bodley Head. The eighteenth century is not forgotten, it should seem. And here is a two-volume account of "Mr. Pope," by George Paston, and "Dean Swift: an Eighteenth Century Don Quixote," by Sophie Shilleto Smith—both to be issued by Putnam. Forgotten?—the eighteenth will soon be our *grand siècle*, if these writers of memoirs are not choked off. It sparkles in the "Life of Richard Brinsley Sheridan," by Walter Sichel (Houghton Mifflin). It glitters in the "Marie Antoinette" of Hilaire Belloc (Doubleday, Page). Socially, the eighteenth was the *grand siècle*.

Of greater import than these memoirs are such "lives" as join novelty to *actualité*. There is sure to be much of interest in Henry M. Stanley's "Autobiography" (Houghton Mifflin), in William Winter's "Richard Mansfield" (Moffat Yard), in Loie Fuller's "Fifteen Years of My Life" (Small, Maynard), in Eugénie Paul Jefferson's "Intimate Recollections of Joseph Jefferson" (Dodd, Mead), in Mrs. Lecky's account of her distinguished husband, statesman and historian (Longmans). It matters little whether the subject of a happily inspired "life" is actor or minister of state or African explorer: this department of literature is a famous leveller. We are interested in the subjects of these biographies *as people*. Jaded readers must ever find refreshment in vital representations of real life. It is precisely because we know that here, at least, the celebrities involved are actually projected upon the screen of the literary magic lantern that we so keenly anticipate the publication of John Bigelow's "Retrospections of an Active Life" (Baker & Taylor). Besides being an "historical document," Mr. Bigelow's "Retrospections" must express a pungent personality. Other American biographies to be published this autumn have a decided, if relatively slighter, importance; the remark applies perhaps to the "Home Letters of General Sherman," which now assume book-form (Scribner). One may signalize Mr. Parker's "Cleveland" (Century Co.), Mr. Sears's "Wendell Phillips" (Doubleday, Page), and in the American Crisis Biographies (Philadelphia: Jacobs), Mr. Haynes's "Sumner," and the life of Henry Clay by a grandson of the pacificator, Thomas H. Clay. From

Chicago there comes the three volume "Diary of James K. Polk," and a story of "Stephen A. Douglas: His Life, Public Services, Patriotism, and Speeches" (McClurg). Politics "have it" in this field; although there are to be issued for the first time Emerson's "Journals" (Houghton Mifflin). There are, too, plenty of "literary" lives for the insatiable reader of biography. Lepelletier's "Verlaine" makes its appearance in English (Duffield); W. Teignmouth writes of "Dickens and His Friends" (Cassell); Dr. Crothers of Oliver Wendell Holmes (Houghton Mifflin), and Mr. Chesterton of Bernard Shaw (Lane). The choice is catholic enough—and here we but half suggest it.

In the new historical books, there is the same variety. We are to have an account of "The German Element in the United States," by Albert Bernhardt Faust (Houghton Mifflin), and, from the same publishers, a study of "The Expansion of New England," by Lois K. Mathews. The addition to Scribner's series of American texts is, appropriately, Dr. J. F. Jameson's collection of "Narratives of New Netherland." The Putnams issue the ninth and final volume of "The Writings of James Madison," edited by Gaillard Hunt, and "The Biographical Story of the Constitution," by Edward G. Elliott. Edith Tunis Sale's "Manors of Virginia in Colonial Times" (Philadelphia: Lippincott) should have a pleasant flavor. In later American history, one finds an important study of "Virginia's Attitude toward Slavery and Secession," by Beverley B. Munford (Longmans); and James Ford Rhodes has collected a volume of "Historical Essays" (Macmillan). Dr. William Kirk's "A Modern City" (Providence, R. I.) is in the form of a symposium. An account of an American municipality from the standpoint of the economist, the sociologist, and the expert in government, as well as from several other standpoints, it should prove a valuable collection of *mémoires pour servir* (University of Chicago Press). The offering is less liberal in European history. "The Last Days of Papal Rome," by R. De Cesare, in its translation by Helen Zimmern (Houghton Mifflin), "The Birth of Modern Italy: Posthumous Papers of Jessie White Mario," edited by the Duke Vinconti-Arese (Scribner)—"The Great French Revolution," by Prince Kropotkin and the final volume of M. Hanotaux's "Contemporary France" (the fourth), both issued through Putnam—"Historical Letters and Memoirs of Scottish Catholics, 1625-1793," by W. Forbes Leith, S. J. (Longmans)—the sixth volume ("The Eighteenth Century") of the Cambridge Modern History (Macmillan)—"A History of Germany, 1715-1815," by C. T. Atkinson (Philadelphia: Jacobs)—these are the most important contributions.

There is, however, bound to be more than quaintness to recommend "Big John Baldwin: Extracts From the Journal of an Officer of Cromwell's Army" (Holt). Wilson Vance is the editor. E. P. Dutton & Company are the publishers of the fourth and final volume of C. R. L. Fletcher's "Introductory History of England: From the Earliest Times to the Battle of Waterloo." We have, in reviewing these volumes, pointed to the strong interest of the narrative. Of a decided contemporary in-

terest in these days is such a book as "The Armenian Awakening," by Leon Arpee: a record beginning with the "Dark Ages" of Armenian history, covering the period since the introduction of Christianity. The University of Chicago Press, the publisher of Mr. Arpee's book, issues a study of "The American Newspaper," by James Edward Rogers—but that is "another story." One mentions it out of course, as it were, by reason of the severity of its criticism. There are, too, the usual quantity of picture books and popular rephrasings of the old, old story—*ça va sans dire*. Where these are cleverly managed as is "Dutch New York," by Miss Eather Singleton (Dodd, Mead), we need not complain.

History of another kind is presented in Dr. Catharine Saunders's "Costume in Roman Comedy" (Columbia University Press). Prof. Harry Thurston Peck writes of this new monograph that it contains, in most convenient form, "a mass of evidence . . . nowhere else accessible." Other works of scholarship are represented in "The Study of Religion in the Italian Universities," by Louis Henry Jordan, in collaboration with Prof. Baldassare Labanca of the University of Rome (Henry Frowde). From the same publisher come also six substantial volumes dealing with "The Sikh Religion: Its Gurus, Sacred Writings and Authors," by Max Arthur Macauliffe. There should be much of novelty here, for the Sikhs are known to us rather as a great military people than for their religious thought. The author was formerly a member of the Indian judiciary. Henry Frowde issues, also, the third volume of Prof. J. E. Spingarn's collection of "Critical Essays of the Seventeenth Century" (1685-1700). In beauty of page and of type, none of the Frowde publications stands higher than the new subscription edition of Homer's "Odyssey," printed in black and red on Kilmacott Press paper from the Greek types designed by Robert Proctor. The text is that of Dr. D. B. Munro, issued by the Oxford Press in 1901.

Travel books we have always with us, and this autumn's publications one may divide into two categories: those which tell of old-world treasures and new-world achievements, books like the "French Cathedrals," by the Pennells (Century), and the "New New York" of John C. van Dyke and Joseph Pennell (Macmillan), highly attractive, but dealing with familiar objects; and those which narrate explorations made and hardships overcome. Among travel books of the more conventional kind, none is more delightful in text and pictures than Mr. Ernest C. Peixotto's "Through the French Provinces" (Scribner). "The French provinces seem ever to unfold new riches," as the artist writes; and after all the half-tones and three-color processes, the soft effects attained in the illustrations here seem doubly beautiful. Yet other books than Mr. Peixotto's have undeniable attractiveness. "A Wanderer in Paris," by E. V. Lucas, is a case in point (Macmillan). Here is joined to many of the useful services of the guide, the charm which belongs to mellow style and regnant humor. "The Bretons at Home," by Frances M. Gostling, enables the reader who is an armchair "Wanderer in Paris" to enjoy a picturesque province scarcely less than the capital (Chicago: McClurg). From France

it is an easy journey into Italy, where Mr. Edward Hutton ("Rome," Macmillan; "Unknown Tuscany," Dutton), and Rodolfo Lanciani ("Wanderings in the Roman Campagna," Houghton Mifflin), and other eiecerones wait for us, offering wide margins, clear letter-press, and colored pictures. Spain, too, has its illustrated books, and its "Romantic Legends," translated from Becquer (Crowell); and so also Palestine, and even England—with Mr. Howell's "Seven English Cities" (Harper) heading the list—but one must draw the line somewhere. That is our excuse for saying not a word of Mr. Schaffner's "Romantic Germany" (Century), of George Wharton Edwards's "Holland of To-day" (Moffat, Yard) or of Francis Miltoun's "Castles and Chateaux of Old Burgundy" (Page).

And so we fare to those books which describe the "Forbidden Land"—or lands. There is still a flood of them. "Trans-Himalaya" is the title which Sven Hedin gives to his record of discoveries and adventures in Tibet (Macmillan); "The Great Wall of China" is William Edward Geil's inspiration (Sturgis & Walton). But not Tibet, not Japan—though the Lippincotts issue a book about pilgrimages to its art centres, "In Japan," and the author is M. Gaston Migeon, of the Louvre Museum—can stay our modern appetite for Polar literature. Lieut. Shackleton's narrative, "An Antarctic Voyage" (Philadelphia: Lippincott), looms impressive here—thanks, in part, to the beauty of the illustrations. An ex-President's African excursion is the only plausible *raison d'être* for so many books of sport and of exploration on the Dark Continent: we say for so many, not for any individual book. There are, at any rate, too many of them to name, and the only footnote to these notes of the travel books that can be wedged in here must relate to the reprinted "Travels of Four Years and a Half in the United States of America, 1793-1802," by John Davis (Holt), since that is a really noteworthy narrative account of our young America, at a time when travel here was almost as much of an undertaking as it is to-day in Africa itself.

We have not ordinarily thought of Philadelphia as a publishing centre for books on art, but several of the art books issued through the J. B. Lippincott Co. deserve longer comment than we can here suggest. The account of "Manet and the French Impressionists," coming from Théodore Duret, is one of these; so is "Dutch Art in the Nineteenth Century," by G. H. Marius. These works are both translations from the French; one may add the title, at least, of M. L. Solon's "Ceramic Literature: Compiled, Classified, and Described." Sir William Armstrong is the author of a new low-priced—though illustrated—"Art in Great Britain and Ireland," and one anticipates pleasurably the collection of a group of essays by the American painter Birge Harrison under the title "The Art of Landscape Painting." These are Scribner books; so, too, is the magnificent "French Châteaux and Gardens in the XVth Century," a series of reproductions of contemporary (unpublished) drawings by Du Cerceau, described by W. H. Ward. A number of books on the ceramic and industrial arts are issued by the Putnams and by the Frederick A. Stokes Co.; while coats-of-arms and armor seem to be the great attraction

of the Dodge Publishing Co. In another art field there is a study of "American Primitive Music," by the late F. R. Burton (Moffat, Yard); a new book by H. T. Finck, "Success in Music, and How it is Won" (Scribner), and "A Child's Guide to Music," by Daniel Gregory Mason (Baker & Taylor).

It is, of course, in a survey like this, quite impossible even to cite by title the reprints—however attractive the titles, as in the case of the new Mosher books. Even so, the additions to such a series as the Medieval Library (Duffield) shall have a word. These are "The Call of Self-Knowledge," seven early English mystical treatises, edited by Edmund G. Gardner, and "Ancient Christmas Carols, 1400-1700," collected by Edith Rickert. We observe the issue by several publishers of contemporary plays—a tendency that cannot be too highly encouraged. We are glad to see Mr. Zangwill's "Melting Pot" and Mr. Moody's "Great Divide" (Macmillan) put out, and Mr. Mosher's reprinting of plays by W. B. Yeats, to say nothing of similar sentiments induced by reading the announcement of Stephen Phillips's "Dido" (Lane) and Louis V. Ledout's "Yzdra" (Putnam).

Apparently there is to be less fiction read this winter than for the last two or three years. So at least the publishers seem to think. Our list must, however, be even more exclusive than the publishers'; we can only name the titles of Mr. Wells's new story (Mr. Wells is now firmly established as the celebrant of "the lower middle class"), "Ann Veronica" (Harper); of Mr. Hewlett's brace of tales, "The Ruinous Face" (Harper) and "Open Country" (Scribner); of Kipling's "Actions and Reactions" (Doubleday, Page), and Mr. deMorgan's "It Never Can Happen Again" (Holt). Even so, the "headliners" are not all accounted for. What of Hall Caine's "The White Prophet" (Appleton) and Harold MacGrath's "Goose Girl" (Bobbs-Merrill), and Robert Hichens's "Bella Donna" (Lippincott)? It is enough that the new novels will be read; one need not discuss them at too great length; particularly, as some of them are not yet issued. And if, this year, they have been published only by the ton, not, as sometimes, by the carload, that is the novel reader's gain.

Literature.

THE ERROR OF ROMANCE.

The Romantic Movement in English Poetry. By Arthur Symons. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50 net.
William Blake. By Basil de Selincourt. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2 net.

It has been known for some time that Mr. Symons was preparing a comprehensive treatise on the English romantic poets, and his earlier, more confined treatises in this field led to the expectation of something rare and beautiful. We are obliged to say that the actual book, if judged only by a com-

parison with his own "Symbolist Movement in Literature" or his "Plays, Acting, and Music," is a failure. It is true that by a selective process you can find a good deal to praise in its pages. Here and there you are stopped by a metaphor that shows the author at once in the double capacity of poet and critic, as when he says of one of Blake's couplets: "It is no more than a nursery statement; there is not even an image in it; and yet it sings to the brain, it cuts into the very flesh of the mind, as if there was a great weight behind it. Is it that it is an arrow, and that it comes from so far, and with an impetus gathered from its speed out of the sky?" The power of Blake could hardly be better expressed. Again, there is a flash of wit that lets light into dark places, as when he styles Campbell "a sentimental egoist, the Sir Willoughby Patterne of poets," or as when he remarks, by the way, that "Browning offers us busy thinking about life for meditation." That last statement, from one who began his career with "An Introduction to the Study of Browning" and has remained a staunch Browningite, is as surprising as it is illuminating.

Still more penetrating in a way is his confrontation of three verses from Dante with Moore's paraphrase of them in the "Dream of Two Sisters":

Giovane e bella in sogno mi pareo,
Donna vedere andar per una landa,
Cogliendo fiori; e cantando dicea—

Methought at that sweet hour
A nymph came o'er the lea,
Who, gath'ring many a flower,
Thus said and sung to me.

Often, as one reads Moore's tripping lines, one is troubled by a sense that they are not poetry, yet cannot quite put one's finger on the defect. By such a juxtaposition as this with Dante, one can see the exact change in diction and rhythm and order by which a noble image is cheapened and made tawdry.

Nor would it be fair entirely to limit the merits of Mr. Symons's work to these scattered points. One or two of the longer sections are excellent critical essays, especially, in our judgment, the Wordsworth, where the reasoned romanticism of the poet, with its alternations of sinking prose and moral elevation, runs sufficiently counter to Mr. Symons's particular kind of romantic unreason to enable him, as it enabled Hazlitt long ago, to write at once with enthusiasm and discrimination.

Notwithstanding these many good points, the book, as a whole, leaves much to be desired. Though apparently exhaustive within its prescribed plan (Mr. Symons waives as unimportant all examination of sources and all comparison with foreign movements), including the names of such nonentities as Tannahill and Brydges, it omits poets essential to the subject, such as Gray,

Collins, the Wartons, Macpherson, and Percy. In dealing with a poet like Beattie, it can overlook his one great stanza—

When the scared owl on pinions gray—
which gives him a high place among the forerunners of romanticism. Despite the elaboration of the work there are signs also of hasty composition, as when one of the paragraphs under Wordsworth is virtually repeated from the introduction. In a word, the writing, while pretending to be systematic, is really haphazard.

But the fault lies deeper than these many oversights, which might suggest that the book had not undergone Mr. Symons's final revision. Here and there a criticism or comparison shows some fundamental error in his judgment. Thus, one may admire greatly the music and the magic of "Kubla Khan," but to use that dream-song as a touchstone for the great human passages of "Don Juan" and to set Byron accordingly below Coleridge, is to ignore the higher, severer offices of poetry for its mere power of mystical evocation. We come closer to the source of error when we turn to the discussion of Blake. "It is true," says Mr. Symons, "that Blake was abnormal; but what was abnormal in him was his sanity." Again: "When Blake said, 'If the fool would persist in his folly, he would become wise,' he expressed a profound truth." Again: "To define the poetry of Blake, one must find new definitions for poetry; but, these definitions once found, he will seem to be the only poet who is a poet in essence." As a consequence and application of these views, one is not surprised at the closing paragraph of the essay, which means nothing, unless it means that Blake is a truer poet than Shakespeare.

We have placed Mr. de Selincourt's "William Blake" beside Mr. Symons's more general treatise, because it points clearly to the false assumptions which lead the romantic critic straight into these gross absurdities. Mr. de Selincourt's work belongs to the Masters of Art series, and a good many of its latter pages are occupied with a discussion of Blake's individual paintings and engravings. But the larger and better part of the volume deals with the principles which underlie his practice of art. On the whole, we regard these general chapters as the soundest criticism yet published of Blake, and as a desirable corrective to the indiscreet panegyrics of Swinburne, Symons, Yeats, Ellis, and the others who have, to a greater or less degree, lost their common-sense in vapid enthusiasm. To begin with, Mr. de Selincourt is not afraid to sweep away almost the whole mass of the Prophetic Books as rubbish, and until one is bold enough thus to run the gantlet of the enthusiasts, one cannot begin to criticize. He is not afraid

also to say flatly that Blake was mad, and that his systematic symbolism, with its hugger-muggery of names, was a sign of this madness. Having thus cleared the way for reason and common-sense, he is ready to bestow the highest praise on the few poems in which the lyrical genius of the poet is unimpeded.

But our concern is not so much with these details of Mr. de Selincourt's criticism as with his remarks on the poetic function of the imagination, which throw a clear light on this whole confusion in regard to Blake's position. We must quote at some length:

We early derive from our impressions (says Mr. de Selincourt) the unanalyzed conception of experience as an ordered system, and therefore we have only to assume one fact as true to see that the truth of it will involve determined consequences on this side and on that. The power to follow out these consequences, to elaborate a real scheme of coordinate experiences following from or leading up to the fact which we take as our hypothesis, is essentially the imaginative power. It is familiar to us in its application to artistic work; but that is, in reality, only one of the many spheres in which it operates, and the whole fabric of our social life, the entire possibility of further social development, depend on it. . . .

Imagination is in this sense the power which would seem to stand behind our everyday processes of observation, ready to reinforce them. And its reinforcement has the effect, not of withdrawing us from the common objects which our senses perceive, but of introducing us to a far deeper, far more intimate communion with them. To see completely this chair, house, village, mountain, sunrise, is only possible for him who can raise his sensuous impression of them to an imaginative power. And the object is, in effect, thus raised by an action of the mind which provides for it such a context as the mere sense impression has not of itself the means of summoning up. There are as it were images which the mind must draw from its resources and add to the sensuous image actually before it. . . . Imagination is, in fact, the key to all complete experience.

Mr. de Selincourt means that the depth of the imagination is measured by the amount of experience it can focus about a given perception or idea, and he proceeds to show that Blake theoretically—and, by a violence to his nature, practically—treated the artistic imagination as a faculty of escape from experience, and of pure creation within the mind *ex nihilo*. "Imagination," said Blake, "has nothing to do with memory"; and Mr. de Selincourt properly adds: "He was, of course, mistaken; it has much to do with it." This denial of experience, this denial of the imagination as the power of following experience in its logical development, it need scarcely be said, is fundamental to Blake's whole philosophy. Experience, education, law, restraint, discipline, order, logic—these are all, with Blake, merely different phases of the

same original sin by which man fell from innocence and the imaginative life; his philosophy of art was in every respect the exact opposite of Goethe's "In der Beschränkung zeigt sich erst der Meister." Mr. de Selincourt does not follow out this thesis as minutely as might be desired, and in one point he falls himself, we think, into a common error. Blake he regards as a mystic, and attributes his failures to mysticism; "for the methods of art and mysticism are not philosophically reconcilable, and no violence of asseveration to the contrary can ever make them so." The error is in supposing that true mysticism is a denial of experience. A sounder study of the great organizing leaders of mysticism would show, on the contrary, that their philosophy was an attempt to expand, not to negate, experience, and that it often went hand in hand with a strong artistic impulse.

But this is by the way. Our main criticism of Mr. de Selincourt is that, having analyzed the imagination so ably and having shown how the grotesque failures of Blake are connected with his systematically false theory of its office, he stops half way and does not apply his analysis to the whole art of Blake. "The central word about Blake," he says, "can never be a word of depreciation. It can never cease to be true of him that he embodied and proclaimed at its purest the impulse of which all art is the issue. . . . He is great among the greatest, because, although the secret is often obscured and buried in his art, he yet knew how to keep himself, as a man, in living touch with it, so that to the end of his life, in spite of the prejudice and arrogance of his egotism, and in the very hour of death itself, *he was a child*." In other words, he stands among the greatest just by reason of that denial of experience which elsewhere Mr. de Selincourt represents as the fundamental cause of his failures. We are quite ready to admit that the central word about Blake can never be a word of depreciation, and if we were writing about Blake immediately, instead of his critics, we should ourselves adopt a different emphasis. We can feel to the quick the exquisite beauty of Blake's best lyrics; they are indeed songs of innocence; but that childlikeness, while the very essence of their peculiar beauty, is the cause also why no sane criticism can place them in the same class with the work of the great poets of experience. We touch here on the question eternally at issue between the classic and the romantic temperament, and in this respect Blake is a kind of touchstone for the sanity of the critic. Mr. Symons accepts the issue and says virtually that Blake is a greater poet than Shakespeare. The impressionism, the haphazard quality of his

writing in this latest book, its lack of coherence and of experience, are in accord with such a critical dictum. Mr. de Selincourt is inconsistent, but by his very inconsistency evokes questions that go to the heart of romanticism.

CURRENT FICTION.

The Old Wives' Tale. By Arnold Bennett. New York: G. H. Doran Co.

Some years ago we noted in these columns an odd story called "Hugo," a whimsical fantasia upon a modern theme. Later we reviewed "The Statue," written by Mr. Bennett in collaboration with Eden Phillpotts. That book puzzled us much; we expressed wonder that Mr. Phillpotts should have had anything to do with such a story. "As soon expect a Hardy to collaborate with a Haggard," we cried, "or a James with a Conan Doyle." "The Statue" was, in fact, trash. It now appears that "The Statue" must have been as much an experiment for Mr. Bennett as for Mr. Phillpotts. "The Old Wives' Tale" evidently expresses his real self.

It is a work of singular sincerity and force. The title seems to be mildly deprecatory of the quality of the tale, which has no necessary beginning or end, no plot, no romantic substance, no spectacular accessories. Its characters have no very striking charm or significance, and there are in effect but three of them, the wife and daughters of a "general draper" in a small town of Staffordshire. Mr. Bennett is a "realist," as we used to say a few years ago, of the highest order. Reservation is as much a stranger to him as sentimentality. He is as leisurely and minute as De Morgan, but he is perfectly consecutive. He never steps out of the narrative to have his chat with the reader: he is too intent upon adding one bit of information to another. The chronicle begins in the age of horse-cars and crinoline, and ends in our own day of motor cars and mushroom hats. A little square in the town of Bursley affords the chief scene, with the shop of Balnes the draper in the foreground. The daughters of this man of substance we first see as girls just emerging into womanhood. The elder, Constance—plump, placid, and simple-minded—is predestined to stay at home, to marry the industrious apprentice, and to conserve the traditions of the house of Balnes. The younger is a girl of more mettle, beauty, and (from any other than the Balnes point of view) promise. In a well regulated romantic novel she would proceed through a delightful series of drawing-room adventures to wedlock with a baronet. Not so the actual Sophia Balnes of life. This one runs away with a pretty drummer, spends a few years of disillusion with him, and is abandoned as an incumbrance. Most of her remaining days, of which there are

many, she spends in exile, the mistress of a pension in Paris. Does this sound like a dingy story? It is not. With all its length, it would be hard to say where there is a repetition or a superfluity. The story-teller gets his effect by means of a steady accretion of meaning detail, displayed in the light of a humor which is both bland and searching. When he has ceased to speak, there remains nothing for us to learn about these people, body, mind, or soul. For the rest, it is enough to say that there is nothing about them which we are not grateful for knowing.

Mr. Justice Raffles. By E. W. Hornung. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The career of the best-known and best-liked of gentleman-burglars leads steadily upward. In this, the fourth volume devoted to the progress of A. J. Raffles, we catch him in an atmosphere of almost saccharine goodness. Here and there Mr. Hornung makes his hero drop into a bit of mild blasphemy. Now and then faithful Bunny gets snarled at in the old, wild way. But it is clear that Raffles has gotten out of hand, so far as his creator is concerned, and refuses to stay down with Satan. If Mr. Hornung shall ever find it necessary to write a fifth volume, it will be to relate how Raffles robbed the Bank of England to endow an orphan asylum and a free public bath. We are not far from that in the present history of how Raffles engaged in an epic struggle with Daniel Levy, the king of money-lenders, for the possession of the body, soul, and happiness of a young Apollo of a cricket player whom Raffles loved, and of Apollo's father and sweetheart. It is a novel, the first one, we believe, in the Raffles series, but a novel of fairly loose episode in which, after the true epic fashion, the hero and the usurer come in for alternating falls, until righteousness wins out in the end.

If the action drags slightly over occasional half-pages, there is full compensation towards the end in a slashing succession of half a dozen chapters that are positively breathless with midnight burglary, kidnapping, hand-to-hand fighting, and alarm and escape. When Mr. Hornung falls into full swing he gets perceptibly away from the pretty graces of style with which he enmeshes Raffles in his quieter moments. The high merits of the style we would not deny. It is a good deal of a feat to handle a dime-novel situation with something of the Meredithian touch. "And the consummate casuist went on working a congenial vein until a less miserable sinner might have been persuaded that he had done nothing really dishonorable," says Mr. Hornung of Raffles; and A. J. himself says: "There's only one crib that we could crack in decency for this money; and our Mr. Shylock's

is not the sort of city that Caesar himself would have taken *ex itinere*. It's a case for the *testudo* and all the rest of it."

Happy Hawkins. By Robert Alexander Wason. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

The publishers' advertisement does what it can to prejudice the reader against this book by calling it "a gripping story of the West." One opens it therefore, expecting the usual ranch and cowboy novel. Abundant, in truth, are ranch and cowboy, guns, gambling-dens—but they all stand for something better and larger than "effects." Happy Hawkins tells his own story in undiluted Western language. His story is so good and he tells it with such a fine capacity for knowing how to do it, that every page does, indeed, hold the interest in a grip that is at first surprise, then admiration, and at last positive affection. The most dialect-weary reader must own that here the dialect is an indispensable charm; and those who stop the ears when American humor is mentioned need have no fear—for here is the thing in its best estate. Melodrama there is, but far more of daily human nature. In an occasional flaming color there is revealed less of the atrical than of the eternal boyish. The question is: Has any novel of the West as good as this been written since "The Virginian"?

The Golden Season. By Myra Kelly. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

The intention here seems to be the genial satirizing of conditions in a normal co-educational college in New York city, and the Boswellized Johnson is a certain Elizabeth. In effect, the satire is caricature, and the geniality is of a hard kind nurtured by fibs and by joy in the confounding of others—the fibs and the joy of Elizabeth. Upon a chapter like that of the mothers learning to play kindergarten games, caricature sits easily and extracts a smile without any great pain. But the humorousness of lying is no greater in college affairs than in financial ones. A whole volume of commercial trickery is gloomy, and so is this one as a whole, amusing in sundry spots though it be.

The Master Builders. By James Edmund Dunning. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The hero of the story is a ship, and hails from Maine, beginning life as a cruiser. When there arise domestic strikes and diplomatic intrigues with a foreign Power, the ship becomes a "mystery ship," and is revealed as "a new type of battleship on lines intended to conceal her character"—"a battleship or two" in disguise. That, in spite of stratagems and treasons, it ploughs its

way to victory was only to have been expected.

The sub-heroes of the action are the rough, masterful man who designed the ship, and the half-brother who idly looked on until the woman, his wife, goaded him to energy and to prodigal-son-like heroism. The wife herself is the most puissant agent of the three. A blonde female spy gleams balefully, but not fatally, from the footlights; a capitalist works his wily way through treason to defeat; Maine natives lend a jocose and fervent hand to the plot. Any one thirsting for machinery and machination may here gulp freely.

RAILWAYS AND BUSINESS.

Railroad Freight Rates in Relation to the Industry and Commerce of the United States. By Logan G. McPherson. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$2.25 net.

Notwithstanding the amount of discussion that has centred in the railway question during the last decade, we know surprisingly little in a concrete, definite way of the traffic service. An admirable statistical picture of our railway system has, within certain limits, been developed by the statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission, but on the traffic side, he has not yet succeeded in getting anything more than aggregates and averages. No comprehensive commodity statistics have been gathered. One's knowledge of what our railway system is actually doing in the handling of specific kinds of traffic must be gleaned from an occasional article by an expert, from a report of a railway board of directors to its stockholders, or from a perusal of decisions of the commission or the courts in railway traffic cases. Mr. McPherson has, by a first hand investigation of traffic throughout the United States, been able to present a clear picture of the relation of rates to traffic, and the bases, method of construction, and present character of our complicated and delicate rate structures. While his study is condensed, and in some respects incomplete, as must necessarily be the case in a book of reasonable proportions, he has added much to our knowledge of the subject by simplifying for the layman, with great success, a very complex system of rate adjustments. His vigorous style has added to the attractiveness of his treatment.

That he sets out, however, with the mission of teaching the American people the beneficence of present-day railway management seems tolerably clear after the first few chapters. This beneficent service is most clearly seen in the relatively small part which the railway rate plays in the price of the product, and once this is understood by the consumer, all discontent should speedily disappear. Why, for example, should the

St. Louis housewife have any complaint, if, when she buys a dozen clothespins, she has paid the railway five ten-thousandths of a cent? As a matter of fact, complaint against high rates is not common, but if it were, this method of answering would hardly be conclusive.

To his surprise, the author finds that shippers of the leading commercial cities and sections are, almost without exception, living in a state of happy contentment. In the few instances, where complaints are still made, they ought to cease either because the railway rate plays so small a part in price, or else because a change in the rate would disturb the delicately and laboriously adjusted rate structure. Quite naturally, the greatest number of complaints is found in the new West, not as the author asserts, because "activity in general is still at the boiling stage," but because the railways have failed to apply to the making of rates in these sections the same principles of equity that are present, for example, in the rates in trunk line territory, where they closely approach the distance basis. He repeats the common statement that coastwise vessels on the Atlantic keep down the rail rates to Southern points. As a matter of fact, there is much evidence leading to the conclusion that agreements exist between rail and water carriers which have kept up these coastwise rates. The most interesting tendency in the present traffic situation is that which is leading toward a greater decentralization of distribution—an increase in the number of interior distributing centres—a tendency which is sure to make for a more uniform and equitable industrial development.

From the existing state of traffic, the author turns to a consideration of rate problems and rate control. Into the history of these questions as they discuss fast-freight lines, pooling, differentials, the basing-point, and the like, we need not follow him, for he is travelling a familiar road; but some points in his treatment of the Interstate Commerce Commission are worthy of consideration. The weaknesses of the commission under the old law and its rough handling by the courts, he exploits in the manner grown familiar from the discussion of the last few years. He asserts that the commission did nothing in fifteen years to stop rebates, and that it was left for Mr. Cassatt to devise his "community of interest" plan, and for the railways to secure the passage of the Elkins Act, before rebating could be done away with. While not overlooking the point altogether, he fails to make clear the difficulties involved under the old law in handling the rebate evil, particularly the decision of the court that departure from a published rate was not illegal, unless it could be shown that some shipper had paid the published rate. The abolition of dis-

criminations and rebates, which he considers an accomplished fact, has had a most beneficial effect in stimulating shippers to a greater watchfulness of their interests, and this finds its response in more prompt and satisfactory service on the part of the railways.

An examination of the docket of the commission since the passage of the amended act leads to the conclusion that the complaints are relatively of small number and of minor significance. It is plain, therefore, says the author, that serious complaints against the railways do not exist, otherwise they would have come to light in these sixteen months since the commission received its enlarged powers—a somewhat hasty conclusion.

With the accounting features of the Hepburn act, he shows little familiarity. An "approximately complete" accounting system was not adopted by the commission on July 1, 1907, but at the present time, two years later, is just nearing completion. That portion of the accounting section which forbids railways to keep any memoranda whatever without the approval of the commission is not working, nor is it likely to work, to the injury of the roads. The commission is not alone interested in revenue and disbursement accounting, but is alive to the importance of statistics as an aid to good administration. This is clear to any one who gives the commission's statistical reports even a cursory examination. The only object which the statute had in mind was to give the commission cognizance in the interest of adequate control of all records kept by the railways, and in this sense has the commission interpreted its powers.

The value of the commission, in Mr. McPherson's view, lies mainly in its ability to disabuse a complainant of the idea that he has a real grievance, and to help out a railway when a decision either way would result in making it unpopular. Further than this, its worth apparently consists in the fact that by reason of its mere existence, a diminution of injustice on the part of railways is likely to result. The author, after a chapter on the achievements of the railways, asks, in conclusion, for a period of calm following the legislative revolution, during which railways and shippers may have the opportunity to adjust themselves to the new conditions—a request which no one will refuse if it involves no backward step.

Our Naval War with France. By Gardner W. Allen. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.50 net.

The lack of a careful study of the causes and incidents of this period has long been felt by those interested in our naval history. They will consequently extend to Dr. Allen's little volume

the welcome merited by so excellent a work, with a confidence inspired by his previous account of "Our Navy and the Barbary Corsairs." The hostilities with France, so soon after the alliance which afforded Washington the local superiority afloat he rightly held to be indispensable to the success of our struggle for independence, have been dwarfed by the more vital and dramatic occurrences preceding and following them. Thus their influence on the growth of our navy and the development of our foreign relations has been too often overlooked.

The navy of the Revolution had wholly disappeared; its ships were disposed of; its officers and men discharged. Strictly speaking, the new navy, the navy of today, had its birth in the necessity of protecting our commerce against the depredations of the Algerine pirates; but, to the mercantile community, a naval force seemed no less requisite on account of the arbitrary seizure of its shipping by the belligerents in the wars attendant on the creation of the French Republic. While the original bill authorizing the construction of six frigates of forty-four guns each and two of thirty-six guns each, dated March 27, 1794, stipulated that work upon them should cease in case of peace being concluded with Algiers (a condition fulfilled the next year), a supplementary Act of April 20, 1796, permitted the completion of three of these vessels. The activity of French cruisers and privateers is thus directly responsible for the inception of our present naval establishment.

Apparently, the neutral in those days had no rights which the belligerents were bound to respect. He was indeed a lamb among wolves. What the American merchant and mariner had to undergo is thus officially reported in February, 1797, by Timothy Pickering, our Secretary of State:

(1) Spoiliations and maltreatment of their vessels at sea by French ships of war and privateers; (2) a distressing and long-continued embargo laid upon their vessels at Bordeaux in the years 1793 and 1794; (3) the non-payment of bills and other evidences of debt, drawn by the colonial administrations in the West Indies; (4) the seizure or forced sales of the cargoes of their vessels and the appropriating of them to public use without paying for them, or paying inadequately, or delaying payment for a great length of time; (5) the non-performance of contracts made by the agents of the government for supplies; (6) the condemnation of their vessels and cargoes under such of the marine ordinances of France as are incompatible with the treaties subsisting between the two countries; and (7) the captures sanctioned by a decree of the National Convention of the 9th of May, 1793, . . . in violation of the treaty of amity and commerce.

The decree of March 2, 1797, provided, for example, that an enemy's goods in a neutral ship should be seized, but the

ship herself released; that Americans serving in an enemy's ship should be treated as pirates, and that an American ship, not having its "crew-list" on the approved French form, should be lawful prize. This was surely a pleasing prospect to an American sailor impressed into the British navy! Other decrees issued by local agents of the French government in the West Indies declared American ships lawful prize if bound either to or from British ports. Such measures naturally brought upon our unprotected commerce all the horrors of a mercenary warfare. We are not surprised to learn that the captain of the *Cincinnati* was tortured with thumb-screws to induce him to declare his cargo British, nor that, upon his refusal, he was robbed of much of his private property and his store of provisions. Such cases of spoliation were to be counted by the hundreds. An imperfect list in Volume VI of American State Papers gives four hundred and forty-four instances. While the actual loss was great, the humiliation was intolerable. The worm turned at last.

In the spring of 1797, Congress provided additional armament for the protection of American trade; authorized the capture of French armed vessels; suspended intercourse with France, and on July 7 abrogated our treaties with that country. War was never declared, but during the next three years French armed vessels were engaged, American vessels recaptured, French vessels and property taken, and reprisals of all descriptions effected.

At the re-birth of the American navy we were fortunate in possessing in Joshua Humphreys of Philadelphia an able and far-sighted ship designer, whose influence is felt even to-day. To him is due the policy of building craft distinctly more powerful than those of the same class with which they might possibly have to contend. His views were accepted by the Secretary of War, Gen. Knox, then responsible for naval affairs, since it was not until April, 1798, that a separate Navy Department was formed, and placed in the charge of the capable, broad-minded first Secretary of the Navy, Benjamin Stoddert. Had Stoddert's wise and statesman-like recommendations for acquiring a respectable navy been adopted by Congress, the humiliation and bloodshed of the next score of years would doubtless have been largely avoided.

Dr. Allen adds little to our existing general knowledge of the misunderstandings and irritations arising out of our treaty obligations to France, but the details are given more fully and the operations of private armed vessels (quite ignored in the average naval history) are here accorded their proper place and importance. The principal theatre of this quasi war was the West

Indies, although spoliations and reprisals occurred in every part of the navigable oceans, from the Straits of Sunda to the British Channel.

It was in Caribbean waters that the new navy won its earliest laurels, when the lucky Truxtun in the frigate *Constitution* captured the *Insurgente* and successfully engaged the *Vengeance*, of greater force, which he would also have brought into port had his spars not been so crippled in the action that his quarry escaped. The brunt of this warfare in the West Indies fell upon French armed merchantmen, which were almost indistinguishable in their acts from pirates, and which, as a rule, abundantly deserved the fate that befell them. Indeed, in this part of the world, and for a long time afterwards, our navy was kept busy in suppressing the buccaneers who preyed on shipping under all flags indifferently. The dependence of our merchant marine upon the navy is shown in Dr. Allen's statement that, during this period, our exports were above two hundred millions, the revenue from our imports above twenty-two millions, and the navy's cost less than three millions of dollars. Unquestionably, a large proportion of this profitable trade would have been lost by spoliation had it not been for naval protection.

Dr. Allen's account of this curious chapter in our history is brief and to the point. It abounds in references to authority; it contains a full bibliography and a careful index; its frequent quotations from the newspapers of that day give it a lively air of actuality; it is well written and well printed. Having erased "The Hostilities with France" from his list of unfinished topics in our naval history, we may indulge the hope that our part in suppressing piracy and the African slave trade will next engage the attention of this painstaking and accurate author.

American Exploration Society: Gournia, Vasiliki and other prehistoric sites on the Isthmus of Hierapetra. Crete. Excavations of the Wells-Houston-Cramp Expeditions, 1901, 1903, 1904. By Harriet Boyd Hawes, Blanche E. Williams, Richard B. Seager, and Edith H. Hall. Large folio. Preface; 60 pp. text, with 44 illustrations; two plans of Gournia, and xii monochrome, and xi color plates. Published by the American Exploration Society, Free Museum of Science and Art, Philadelphia.

This sumptuous volume is a monument of self-denying, scholarly work, and should be included in all reference libraries. The introductory chapters will be especially welcome to the general reader as a résumé of some of the perplexing questions relating to prehistoric Crete and the mainland. In the

"Outline of Minoan Civilization" reasons are urged for the use of the complicated, doubly tripartite "Minoan" subdivisions. Mrs. Hawes gives conjectural dates slightly different from those of A. J. Evans, placing the second period of "Early Minoan" at ca. 2500 instead of 3000 B. C.; the third period of "Middle Minoan" as closing with ca. 1700, instead of 1800 B. C.; and the three periods of "Late Minoan" as 1700-1500, 1500-1450, and 1450-1200 B. C., respectively, whereas Mr. Evans extends this period to 1100 B. C. Mrs. Hawes treats as "sub-" or "post-Minoan" the period from 1250-1100 B. C. including the transitional, or Homeric Age. The excavations at Gournia point to the date ca. 1700-1500 B. C. or "Late Minoan, first period." Minoan civilization reached its second and greatest climax at about this date (namely 1700-1450). The full splendor of the bronze age is to be associated with a King Minos at this time when the influence, emanating from Knossos, was paramount in the Aegean and along the Greek littoral.

Under the second heading, "Minoans and Mycenaeans," the "Mycenaean" civilization is briefly discussed. The steps leading up to "Mycenaean" civilization, the author asserts, have never been discovered in "Mycenaean" countries. The famous Vaphio cups, for example, are probably to be assigned to Cretan influence of this second climacteric of Minoan art. But Mycenaean architecture, as the writer admits, is not so obviously derived from Crete. The "Pelasgians" of the mainland, kindred to the native stock of Crete, were great builders and developed the beehive tombs first on the mainland. Successive bands of Achaeans from the north gradually fused with the Pelasgians and introduced their "Aryan" (i. e., Indo-European) institutions, energy, and their all-conquering Greek language. The mainland palaces bear the stamp of greater simplicity than the more "oriental" Cretan, and "possibly of a stronger instinct for proportion, order, and symmetry—an instinct which may be an Achaean contribution." But "Mycenaean" art had its source in Crete, some of it imported by Phoenicians, some of it made on the spot in Greece after Cretan models. A hieroglyphic system of letters, evolved from pictograms, was developed, before the close (1700 B. C.) of the "Middle Minoan" age, into a linear script. The practical Phoenicians, appropriating a short series of signs from Oriental, Egyptian, and Cretan sources for use in their trade, became known as the "inventors of the alphabet" for the Western world.

The next section, "Homeric Problems in the Light of Cretan Discoveries," contains interesting re-statements of some of the old problems, and is more likely

to elicit controversy. The conclusion drawn by Mrs. Hawes is that the "Homeric poems are a literary composite of the two (Pelagic and Achaean) races, as the Homeric Age is a composite of their cultures." By the time of the Trojan wars the whole population of Greece was Achaeanized, although in some districts, such as Attica and Arcadia, less thoroughly than in others. Incidentally this falls in with the ancient claim to autochthony of the dwellers in Attica. The author suggests that the martial lays, the nucleus of the Homeric poems, may have been a possession of the Achaeans before they mingled with the native stock in Greece, while the "coastal records" (*νεπιρωτοι*, not *προπαροξυτονη*), furnishing material for the "Return of Odysseus," belonged to the older races of the Aegean long before the earliest known Phoenician period.

The text accompanying the beautiful and carefully drawn plates elucidates for the benefit of specialists the numerous objects and pottery discovered at the sites excavated. Those from Vasiliki belong to a much earlier period than those from Gournia, being assigned to "Early Minoan, second period," about 2500 B. C., or contemporary with Dr. Dörpfeld's second or burnt prehistoric city at Hissarlik.

Ireland under English Rule; or, a Plea for the Plaintiff. By Thomas Addis Emmet, M.D., LL.D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$5.

Although announced as a second edition, these two volumes really form an almost entirely new work. The second volume, especially, which brings the historical narrative down to the present time, covering the period during which the Irish people have been strictly under English rule, is wholly based upon fresh material. Dr. Emmet has written an eloquent and scholarly plea in favor of Ireland. He never allows his indignation to get the better of his critical judgment, and his indictment is drawn with an evidently sincere effort at fairness and impartiality. He is not tender to the failings of the Irish, and admits candidly enough that some of their racial defects are largely responsible for their misfortunes. But he also insists that, even down to the present day, Ireland has been badly known and badly judged.

He refutes an opinion generally accepted until quite recently that the Irish before the Elizabethan conquest were an indolent people, governed by barbarous laws, and hopelessly superstitious. We are beginning to learn that, from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, Ireland was a country enriched by commerce, which kept up active economic relations with the Continent, produced literary men, scholars, and

artists, and made for itself a place in the history of civilization. The ordinary principles of political economy will not enable us to understand its fall after the Tudor conquest. The brutalities, errors, lack of tact in even well-meaning Britons, sufficiently account for the misery of the distressful island during the last three centuries. The palliative measures of the last half of the nineteenth century always came too late, were granted grudgingly, and, admittedly, as concessions to threats and violence. An English statesman has said that Ireland should forget, and England remember. But oppressed nations have long memories, and the hostility generated by ages of cruel tyranny cannot be appeased in a day. It is to be hoped, however, that the transfer of the land to the people and the other remedial acts passed during the last couple of years will in time mitigate the bitterness of the antagonism between the two nations. After all, the Irish do not hate the English as ferociously as the English and Scotch hated each other during the eighteenth century, and some time in the near future we may find the two peoples living harmoniously together and working out their common salvation in a great federal union.

Of decided interest, especially at the present moment, is a casual allusion to Robert Fulton in the Diary of Thomas Addis Emmet, the grandfather of the author, printed at the end of the second volume. Emmet resided in Paris, from May, 1803, to March, 1804, as the agent of the Irish revolutionists, vainly trying to persuade Napoleon to send an expedition to Ireland. One of the entries is the following:

Saw Robert Fulton, who promised if the affair should become so serious as to leave him room to work, he would go over and commence his plan of operations with his torpedoes.

The work contains an exhaustive index, and these two substantial and instructive volumes can be recommended as a reference-book to those interested in present-day Irish events.

Post-Augustan Poetry from Seneca to Juvenal. By H. E. Butler. New York: Henry Frowde.

The title of Mr. Butler's book arouses great expectations. The lamented death of Sellar cut short that scholar's plan of treating the Latin poets in a series of essays; the last was on Ovid, and that only partly done. Mr. Mackail wrote the book on Latin literature that had been intended by his master Sellar; brief as it is, it forms with Sellar's works the best introduction to Latin verse and prose that exists in English. We wish that Mr. Mackail had continued Sellar's larger undertaking as well. Information sufficient is given in manuals like Cruttwell's, but the style

of this writer is unpleasantly diffuse. Simcox is always good reading, but is so copious in epigram that dull subjects under his treatment have the value of great ones; we query whether we are getting the Latin poets, or all the clever things that Simcox can say about them. Nisard's immature work, "*Etudes sur les poètes latins de la décadence*," which even after the alterations of his second edition he considered youthful, is excellent reading, and has not unnaturally served as the basis for various later estimates; but as Nisard admitted, its judgments are unduly severe. In fine, we are ready for a new treatment of the Post-Augustans in the manner of Sellar.

Mr. Butler's book follows Sellar's chronologically, except that he omits Manilius and Phædrus. He has worked at his task conscientiously. He almost says that he read through the seventeen books of Silius Italicus, and he even devotes a section to "Lost Minor Poets." He gives clear and readable accounts of the poets' lives. For much of his information he draws inevitably on "those great works of reference, Schanz and Teuffel," and with a few exceptions only—notably in his account of the "Panegyricus" on Calpurnius Piso—he is abreast of recent studies. He has also the laudable intent of remedying the neglect and malediction which certain of the later poets have met; he means "to detach and illustrate their excellencies without in any way passing over their defects." This is a proper starting-point for criticism, and Mr. Butler shows good taste in discriminating evil and good. The illustrative examples are well selected; not a few of them have never appeared before in treatises on Latin poetry. As the text is accompanied by translation, they will give the English reader who knows Mackall further insight into most of the poets discussed. Finally, Mr. Butler has the benefit of Mr. Gilbert Murray's criticism; the latter read through the book in manuscript.

But somehow Mr. Butler's work lacks the flavor of the essay—the all-essential quality in an undertaking of this scope. The different parts of his sketches are not well fused; they remain subdivisions, as they rarely are in Simcox and Nisard. He gives us no literary criticism in the large. Isolated observations occur that strike the reader's attention, such as the remark that stoicism "prescribed the brotherhood of man and took away half the value of sympathy." But there is no enlightening discussion of the larger literary problems; he does not grasp the significance of Calpurnius's pastoral, or detect the most significant difference between the satire of Juvenal and of Horace, or throw light on a matter that cries for interpretation—the plot of Lucan's epic. The chapter on Valerius Flaccus is one of the best in the

book, perhaps because the subject lends itself to Mr. Butler's methods; but on the authors who deserve the most—Juvenal, Martial, Lucan—he is least satisfactory. Nor has he the gift of the phrase; "straining for effect," "slavish imitation," "meretricious display"—these catchwords have become as tiresome as the faults to which they are applied.

In justification of the unfavorable part of our criticism, we may add a quotation, which suffers from ill-digested metaphor, and from a failing still more serious:

He [Valerius Flaccus] is obscure, he is full of echoes, he staggers beneath a burden of useless learning, he overcrowds his canvas and strives in vain to put the breath of life into bones long dry; in addition, his epic suffers from the lack of the reviser's hand. And yet, in spite of all, his characters are sometimes more than lay-figures, and his scenes more than stage-painting. He has the divine fire, and it does not always burn dim. Others have greater cunning of hand, greater force of intellect, and have won a higher place in the hierarchy of poets. He—though like them, he lacks the "fine madness that truly should possess a poet's brain"—yet gives much that they cannot give, and sees much that they cannot see.

This is mock discrimination, suggesting the false antithesis of the rhetorics. What is the mysterious something that Valerius, but not his superiors, can give? And how differs the "divine fire," which he has, from the "fine madness," which he has not?

Not all of the book is as bad as this; pages of interesting description and helpful comment might be cited. But it contains nothing new for the scholar, and will not, we fear, gain the wide popularity deservedly won by Sellar and Mackall.

Biblical Criticism and Modern Thought: or, The Place of the Old Testament Documents in the Life of To-day. By W. G. Jordan, Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis in Queen's University, Kingston, Canada. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3 net.

Professor Jordan in this book emphasizes the fact that criticism was never a mere conceit of perverse and unbelieving minds, but was made necessary to lovers of the Book by the advance of knowledge which furnished both materials for work and problems for solution. Criticism has not made an attack upon religion, but rather upon the dogmatic views which limited the religious life as it sought to expand under the vital impulses of the nineteenth century. Religion, the author believes, is deeper than formal creed or church machinery, and the Bible which literary and historical criticism has found and seeks to interpret, is vastly more

capable of ministering to man's religious needs than was the Bible of proof-texts and verbal inspiration.

Professor Jordan justly resents the attempt to bring literary criticism into disrepute by over-emphasizing divergences in the results of archaeological discovery. There is no considerable opposition in the results obtained in these different fields, and it is noticeable that those who attempt to set up such an opposition are unskilled in the use of their materials. Professors Sayce and Hommel receive some well-deserved censure for their too-ready compliance with popular orthodox demand, and the author has not scorn enough to pour out upon that dabbler in all things critical and archaeological, Professor Orr, whose "Problem of the Old Testament" would have confused all Biblical problems tenfold, had students of the Bible taken him seriously. Just as timely and earnest also is the protest our author makes against relegating Hebrew history to a subordinate division of Assyriology. New light bearing on the literary and political development of the Hebrews has come in great abundance from the Tigris-Euphrates valley, but, after all, the Hebrew people have made a specific and peculiar contribution to the life of the world, which can only be understood and interpreted from their own literary documents. Whatever materials they received from older civilizations—and the debt is great—they stamped with their individual genius. Perhaps the best chapters in the book are those devoted to "Struggles and Survivals" and "Historical Development." Here the author finds more freedom in discussion and makes a fine apologetic for the evolutionary view of religion.

The least satisfactory part of the book is that dealing with "The Message of the Prophets," partly, to be sure, because here we expect the most. The chapter lacks the glow and fire which must characterize any effectual presentation of the work of these great men. Yet as an aid to a better understanding of critical methods and results, this book has genuine value, and it will doubtless prove an incentive to more thorough preparation in Biblical studies on the part of preachers, to whom it is mainly addressed. Perhaps it was, in the present state of thought on the subject, quite to be expected that there should be repetition and a good deal of special pleading.

Rasplata (The Reckoning). By Commander Wladimir Semenov. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$3.50 net.

The latest contribution to the history of the Russo-Japanese war is by an officer in the Russian navy whose personal experiences are now set before us in an excellent translation. It is unfortunate that among the very first books on the

recent war laid before the English-speaking public, at least two should have been imaginative compilations pretending to a first-hand knowledge of their subject. As a result, suspicion attaches to every subsequent account of the war in the Far East claiming to emanate from a Russian eye-witness. We are not quite sure that the diary upon which Commander Semenov bases his picturesque story of the Port Arthur fleet and the voyage of Admiral Rozhdestvensky ever existed. We are not even sure that there is such a person as Commander Semenov of the Russian navy. Internal evidence points both ways. The high literary excellence of the book argues a hand more trained to the pen than to the sword. The very precision of detail suggests an observer making his notes in the calm of a well-stocked library rather than on the unquiet fighting-deck. On the other hand, it is hard to conceive a mere compiler's catching the vivid touch of reality, the color, and the swing that mark the present narrative.

Whatever may be the case, we have in the bulky volume before us an exceptionally readable account of Russia's naval campaigns, written from the anti-governmental standpoint, with much grasp and authority and without excessive prejudice. The main facts are not new. It is the oft-repeated story of official lethargy, incompetence, and timidity which brought ruin on Russia's Port Arthur squadron, and then sent out the Baltic fleet to meet a similar and even surer end. In the diary of Eugene Polittovsky, chief engineer on Rozhdestvensky's flagship, we have already had a vivid account of the ill-fated voyage from Libau to Tsushima (see the *Nation* for May 2, 1907, p. 415). Commander Semenov fills in the earlier story with much interesting detail, but adds little that the general reader would consider essential. His treatment of the naval campaign about Port Arthur covers fresher ground. The diary method is exceedingly effective here, without the appearance of any straining for effect. Minutes of naval technique are skilfully blended with much real fighting, a great amount of psychological data, and a good bit of denunciation.

The one figure that stands out in pleasant relief is that of Admiral Makaroff. What would have happened if Makaroff had not perished a few short weeks after he assumed command of the Port Arthur fleet, constitutes the one great "if" in which many Russians, our author among them, find some measure of consolation. Japanese luck from the very beginning of the war only meant Russian stupidity and neglectfulness. Had Makaroff lived, it is Commander Semenov's profound conviction that luck would have speedily begun to distribute her favors more equally between the combatants.

Notes.

"The Motor Routes of England" is the subject of a new book by Gordon Horne, published with maps, plans, and illustrations, by the Macmillan Co.

"The Earthly Footprints of Jesus," sermons on sacred sites and scenes, by the Rev. H. D. S. Sweetapple, is promised for publication by Thomas Whittaker.

"Going Down from Jerusalem" is the title under which Norman Duncan's account of travels in the Holy Land is to appear, with the imprint of Harper & Bros.

On October 16 Houghton Mifflin Co. publishes a novel whose scene is twelfth century troubadour-land: "The Severed Mantle," by William Lindsey.

On March 11 of this year, we reviewed "The Gilds and Companies of London," by George Unwin, from a copy sent to us by the London publisher. The book is now on the regular imported list of Chas. Scribner's Sons.

"Pickwick" is to have yet another embodiment, Chapman & Hall (London) announcing its issue in two volumes, with all the original illustrations, besides 250 new ones. The additional pictures represent the places and characters from whom Dickens drew his imaginative sketches; and are gathered together from the collections of Mr. C. Van Norden and others. The notes and other matter of the "Victorian Edition" (edited by C. P. Johnson) are to be included.

Prof. Albert Schinz, writing in the *Monist* (October), offers a comprehensive treatment of "Jean Jacques Rousseau as a Forerunner of Pragmatism," and, specifically, of William James. In dealing with Rousseau's position with reference to the most contemporary of philosophies, Professor Schinz defines pragmatism as "a philosophy that judges of the value of theories and ideas from their consequences—i. e., from the practical results which they yield to the thinker when he proceeds to apply them to reality." His comparative study of Rousseau and Professor James extends even to the length of developing a parallelism in their philosophical evolution.

The note of cosmopolitan scholarship is struck in the most recent additions to the Harper's Library of Living Thought, which are, in each case, English translations of continental treatises. We have two translations by the Rev. H. J. Chaytor, M.A., headmaster of Plymouth College: Bertholet's "Transmigration of Souls" and Becker's "Christianity and Islam." The "Jesus or Paul?" of Dr. Arnold Meyer of the University of Zurich is Englished by the Rev. J. R. Wilkinson M.A., while a translation of "The Origin of the New Testament," by Dr. William Wrede, professor of New Testament exegesis in the University of Breslau, is the work of James S. Hill, B.D. Perhaps the most interesting of these recent publications in "The Library of Living Thought" is "The Life of the Universe," by Svante Arrhenius of Stockholm (translated by Dr. H. Borns). Though this work is issued here in two volumes, the total number of pages is not great, nor are those pages large; and

in small bulk Arrhenius has sketched the conception of the universe from the very beginnings. The illustrations are of an added interest, and will increase the attractiveness of this excellent popularization.

The "Wayfarer in New York" (Macmillan) is a little anthology of prose and verse, which attempts to bring out the romantic aspects of this city in something the same way as was done by "London's Lure" this season, and by E. V. Lucas's anthology some time ago. The field, as compared with that of London, is narrow, but the editor has succeeded in making a thoroughly readable volume. He could have done even better if he had not overlooked a number of striking poems and prose extracts—N. P. Willis's "The shadows lay along Broadway," for example, to which Poe has given no more than its just praise. Edward S. Martin has written a charming introduction, which is really one of the best things in the book. What could be neater than his opening words: "New York is a frontier city, situated about half-way between San Francisco and London"?

The "Life, Letters, and Journals" of George Ticknor, originally published some forty years ago, is now brought out by Houghton Mifflin Co. in two volumes, with a number of new illustrations. It may seem superfluous to praise a biography which has long been known as a classic of American literature, yet these classics are perhaps today just the books that need to be brought to general notice. The first volume of these memoirs is delightful reading, and one of the richest treasures in the language for anecdote and characterization of the period. Byron and Talleyrand and Madame de Staël and Humboldt and most of the great lights of the age—not to mention princes and princesses—were pleased with the company of this engaging young American, and talked to him with surprising intimacy. But even better than these anecdotal paragraphs is the account of student life at Göttingen, Ticknor being one of the first of our scholars to seek German training. The second volume falls off somewhat in interest, but is not without various attractions. Altogether, the book can be recommended to those who have not read it as one of the things not to be overlooked. Ferris Greenslet furnishes a happily turned introduction to this new edition.

Sir Charles Santley, who had already more than satisfied the public curiosity in regard to his personal history, has picked up another basket of chips and published them under the title of "Reminiscences of My Life." (Brentano.)

"From My Youth Up" is the title aptly given to her reminiscences by Margaret E. Sangster (Fleming H. Revell Co.). We have read some of these pages with very genuine pleasure, and one such page is that which tells of the old-fashioned prejudice against fiction—particularly as Sunday reading. "My sister and I were young girls when 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' appeared," writes Mrs. Sangster, "and it is not too much to say that it took us by storm. I began reading it on a Saturday afternoon, unfortunately for myself, and at late bedtime laid it reluctantly down. To finish an exciting book of this kind on Sunday was a thing almost impossible, considering

the habits and convictions of the household and my youthful principles. Nevertheless, on Sunday afternoon, as the book lay upon the bureau in my room, I could not resist the desire to peep into it and read just a little more about little Eva and Uncle Tom. To read standing did not present itself as quite so wrong as to read comfortably seated in a chair." Notwithstanding the undeniable thinness of certain chapters here, and the occasional ornateness of the writer's style, there is a quality of homely moral earnestness in this autobiography that will, with its flavor of sentimentality, endear it to a host of readers. The amiable personality of a writer the characteristics of whose earlier writings this loosely-strung narrative repeats, rather than the anecdote of Mr. Howells's pouring tea, of the account of Tennyson's poetry ("so profoundly philosophical, so devoutly religious, and so finished in style and diction, . . . like a great cathedral lifting its glorious height and its tapering spires to the vaulted sky"), guarantees this book popular acceptance.

Thoreau's "The Maine Woods" now makes a reappearance with an introduction by Clifton Johnson, and thirty-odd photographs of the excellent kind which we associate with Mr. Johnson's name (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.). Such persons as ordinarily find the illustrations of their favorite books a distraction, even a desecration; will be first to enjoy the photographer's visualization of just those scenes and natural objects which were dearest to Thoreau himself. The Maine woods are today no such *terra incognita* as in the lifetime of Thoreau; the most hardened metropolitan is likely to have paddled their rivers and shot their moose. It is not, then, very surprising that the public should show a widening interest in chapters which the author himself published only in the magazines—when he was able to publish them at all.

John Sheepshanks, now Bishop of Norwich, was from 1859 to 1865, the rector of Holy Trinity Church in New Westminster, British Columbia. From his diaries and letters, the Rev. D. Wallace Duthie has compiled a narrative, eking it out with interpolations of his own ("A Bishop in the Rough," E. P. Dutton & Co.). The young clergyman was of the heroic, muscular type, sincerely devoted to his calling, but otherwise indistinguishable from the army of colonizing younger sons, enjoying his hardships and dangers, at home with all sorts of men and conversant with a gun. When one has read of the zest with which he met the adventures that diversified the cure of souls in the Northwest in the sixties, one is not surprised to find that when the time came for his return to England the homeward journey took two years and included the Sandwich Islands, China, Mongolia, the Grand Lama and the Siberian post-road.

In the last quarter of a century many English women have broken away from the traditions established by Miss Strickland in her "Queens of England." Among the most noteworthy of these are Mrs. Sidney Webb, in her various works of collaboration with her distinguished husband, and Mrs. Dale, who a few years ago wrote a work entitled the "Principles of English Constitutional History." A new an-

pirant for like honors has now come forward, Miss A. M. Chambers of the Bedford High School, who has recently published, through the Macmillan Co. "A Constitutional History of England." If the main object of the work is to impress upon the British public the ability of women to think constitutionally, then it is successful, for the subject is presented with understanding, and with a considerable degree of fairness and good judgment. Miss Chambers has read her authorities with intelligence, and falls into few errors. But if it is the author's aim to supply a work that shall be of use to teachers and students, then she has failed, for her work fills no special gap. Its method of treatment, which is that of Medley's well-known manual, is not one to be commended, as such a topical and sub-topical arrangement destroys the essential and necessary aspects of continuity and development, and is always confusing to students. Because of its plan, the book is wrongly entitled a history; it might more justly have been called "Aspects of the British Constitution, Historically Treated," or "A Compendious Cyclopædia of English Constitutional History." As a reference book, the work is handy and useful, though it is necessarily incomplete. It is well written and in good taste, but is quite devoid of originality, and the author seems to be lacking in the power of interpreting her evidence. For that reason the book does not hold the attention of the reader. It has the faults of Medley's manual without its merits, and another work along these lines is not needed. It is a pity that Miss Chambers could not have taken Montague's elementary work as her model, and in clear and simple language have produced, on a larger scale, a constitutional history for schools based on the best authorities, with bibliographies and comments.

"Confessions of a Macedonian Bandit," by Albert Sonnichsen (Duffield & Co.), furnishes delightful reading. The only criticism to be made is that it should have been longer, for Mr. Sonnichsen gives barely enough information concerning the feuds and counter-feuds, plots and counter-plots, of the various revolutionary factors at work in Macedonia and across the frontier in Bulgaria. Certainly, his position as special adviser to the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee in Sofia gave him a unique opportunity of explaining those troubled events. There is, nevertheless, an atmosphere about the book which brings home to the reader, with a force of which the author is evidently unaware, the pitifully appalling nature of the struggle against Ottoman rule. It shows, too, with startling clearness, the difficulties of a passionate primitive people in their first unaided effort at self-government, an underground self-government at that. Here and there throughout the work are paragraphs and chapters that cast side-lights on the Bulgar character; and every page is shot with the peculiar dry humor of the man who is used to facing danger. Perhaps the best bits in it are those which tell of the surprise of a cheta and the death of Sandy, the author's comrade, and the personal narrative of the chief who kidnapped Miss Stone. For sheer humor, it would be difficult to surpass the latter incident. A number of photographs help to

convey an idea of Macedonia and the Macedonians during the tense period of four or five years ago.

Examination of the third and fourth volumes of "The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge" (Funk & Wagnalls Co.) confirms and strengthens the judgment that the completed work will prove valuable for reference, especially in the field of church history and ecclesiastical biography. The editors are doing their work well, and the contributors include many of the most competent scholars of Germany, Great Britain, and America. The bibliographies are exceptionally good. Noteworthy articles in the third volume are "China" by Arthur H. Smith, "Christology" by D. S. Schaff and C. A. Beckwith, "Comparative Religion" by George W. Gilmore, "Concordats" by Carl Mirbt, "Creation and Preservation" by O. Zöckler, "Divorce" by George E. Howard, and "Dogma" by A. H. Newman. In the fourth volume one notices "Duns Scotus" by R. Seeberg, "Jonathan Edwards" by Frank H. Foster, "Erasmus" by Ephraim Emerton, "Enlightenment" by Ernst P. W. Troeltsch, "Eden" by Robert W. Rogers, and "Paulus Gerhardi" and a number of biographical titles by Carl Bertheau. The encyclopædia continues to evidence fair, non-partisan, and thorough scholarship, broadly evangelical in spirit, and scientific in temper. There are few articles of extreme length, and salient information is furnished in compact form, with accurate and abundant references to original documents and competent authorities.

To exhibit the diverse sources out of which the English Bible has grown, the contributions from Reformers and Humanists, Catholics and Protestants, orthodox and liberal, and to demonstrate that the Bible is "the most catholic thing in all literature," is the object of the Rev. Samuel McComb, D.D., in "The Making of the English Bible" (Moffat, Yard & Co.). The story is succinctly told, yet with emphasis where it belongs, and with sufficient illustration by way of parallel texts and exhibition of relationships. Dr. McComb contends that the present English versions are by no means final, but that the achievement of a better Hebrew text, more careful study of the Western group of New Testament manuscripts, and especially the discovery of Egyptian papyri, will result in subsequent versions which will embody many improvements in rendering the thought of the original, if not in finish of literary form.

One of the most perplexing problems in connection with the early history of Christianity is that of the Jewish Christians, and for that reason the work of Dr. G. Hoennicke, of the University of Berlin, entitled "Das Judenthum im 1. und 2. Jahrhundert," is particularly welcome. The lack of sources and the syncretic character of the several groups of Jewish Christians are the chief cause of these difficulties, and Hoennicke has evidently been successful in doing the best possible under the circumstances. (Berlin: Trowitzsch & Sohn.)

Many teachers now prefer the Oxford (Clarendon Press) to the Teubner classical texts on account of the superiority of paper and type and the convenience of having the critical apparatus at the foot of the page. The Herodotus of Carolus Hude, of

which the second, and final, volume has now appeared, maintains the standards of the series. It records the readings of the Laurentian (LXX), the Roman, and the Vatican MSS., with selections from others, and a few new conjectures by the editor and by Theodor Gompers. Professor Hude's aim is to reproduce the forms of the archetype manuscript rather than to impose upon the text any rigid theory of the Herodotean dialect. In the second volume the chapters have been subdivided into smaller sections for convenience of reference. This treatment will be extended to the first volume when a second edition is called for.

Whoever recalls Goethe's illuminating characterization of his mother tongue as *unglücklich* and even *barbarisch*, and his loud lament that, as poet, he was compelled to work with such a tool, will find considerable interest in Prof. Johannes Sailer's new book, "Die Anschauungen Goethes von der deutschen Sprache" (Stuttgart: J. C. Cotta), which has been awarded the annual medal of the Deutscher Sprachverein. To be sure, Goethe's tirades against the German language fall chiefly within the decade between 1780 and 1790, when he was busy with the problem of bringing over into German some of the treasures of other literatures, and was chafing under the contrasts between the rugged German and the more musical Italian. Although far from intending to give his days and nights to philology, Goethe seems, as a student, to have interested himself in the study of grammar and the questions of orthography and etymology then agitating scholars, and so it was natural, perhaps, that he early appreciated the study of dialects, recognizing their literary value, and maintaining the right of an author to compose in them. This makes it the more remarkable that he should have failed to observe dialectical conditions about him. As the expression of ideas, the inner feelings, Goethe laid but little value on language, maintaining that language generally, and perhaps the German language more than some others, fails to express adequately the real thought, with the evil result that the truth has no fair chance of utterance. More important than language, in the usual acceptance of the term, is *das Handeln*, or the language of Nature, and Goethe would emphasize spoken, rather than written language, holding as much as possible to the conversational style, even in writing. This probably accounts for his preference for committing his thoughts to paper through the medium of a secretary. Goethe considered the German language sufficient only for those in the middle station of life, without extended education, and maintained that the more highly cultivated person would find other languages necessary—the one for one purpose, the other for another. Goethe believed in literary translations, however, even while maintaining their inadequacy, and thought the English language so nearly related to German as to offer, notwithstanding some difficulties, much encouragement to translator and philologist. Goethe's knowledge of English remained very limited, as compared with his understanding of other languages, ancient and modern, although, as he remarks in his "Italienische Reise," he believed that English could be easily learned.

Sophie Jewett, assistant professor of English literature in Wellesley College, died at Buffalo, N. Y., October 11. She was born at Moravia, in the same State, June 2, 1861, and has held a position in the Wellesley faculty since 1889. Miss Jewett was the author of "The Pilgrim and Other Poems," the editor of one or more texts, and a frequent contributor to the magazines.

Naphtali Herz Imber, the East Side poet—one might almost say the East Side Verlaine—died in New York city on October 8. His youthful poem "Hatikvah," expressing in simple lines the longing of the Jews to return to Palestine, became the Jewish national hymn; and its author has always been a picturesque figure at the Zionist conventions, wherever held. Born in Bohemia, the author was always a "Bohemian." At one stage in his checkered career he was associated with Israel Zangwill in publishing a short-lived weekly magazine in London. In this country, he posed as a mahatma, a "wise man of the Indies," and delivered ecstatic lectures on the Buddhist and Hindu religions. Imber's true philosophy was, however, that of Omar—as popularly interpreted.

Science.

The Making of Species. By Douglas Dewar and Frank Finn. New York: John Lane Co. \$2.50 net.

A reader might well be pardoned for laying aside this book after reading in the preface a few such passages as the following:

We fear that this book will come as a rude shock to many scientific men. By way of consolation, we may remind such that they will find themselves in much the same position as that occupied by theologians immediately after the appearance of the "Origin of Species."

Fortunately, however, the bark of Messrs. Dewar and Finn is much worse than their bite. The book is in no way revolutionary; and it has singularly few of the faults and many of the real virtues peculiar to amateur science. The authors have a good acquaintance with the literature of biology and most of the important tendencies of the time receive due attention (with the exception, perhaps, of the work of the palaeontologists on orthogenesis). They are in general accord with the position of most judicial biologists in recognizing the importance of natural selection as a sifting force, while emphasizing the fact that the origin of species requires the intervention of other agencies, among which more or less definite mutations and the factor of isolation are of obvious importance. Their own special contributions to the subject consist of valuable sidelights thrown upon the problem of evolution by the practical experience of the field naturalist (both have studied ornithology in England and in India), and by a somewhat indiscriminating survey of breeders' journals.

The objections to natural selection as an all-sufficient agent in species-forming are first reviewed (following Kellogg). Then come chapters on variation, hybridism, inheritance (with a suggestive analysis of heredity interpreted as a chemical phenomenon), coloration, and sexual dimorphism. The treatment of color is an effective summary of the arguments of Beddard and others against Poulton's extreme Neo-Darwinian position, and includes a review of some observations of Kay Robinson's, as to the effect of highly colored flowers in warding off herbivorous animals. In a final chapter the various factors of evolution are critically considered. Emphasis is well placed on the importance of climate and parasitic diseases in the struggle for existence; and it is maintained with reason that obvious specific characters may often be correlated with other characters, more obscure, but of higher selective value.

Altogether, this is certainly a fairer statement of the species problem than can be found in many of the books written by biologists of high standing but with a bias toward some special factor in the evolutionary process. For the general reader, however, its lack of proportion and self-assertive style place it far below such a book as Jordan and Kellogg's "Evolution and Animal Life." As reference books, Plate's "Selections-prinzip" and Kellogg's "Darwinism Today" remain unsurpassed. The professional biologist will receive neither "a rude shock" nor "a fresh impetus" from Messrs. Dewar and Finn; but he will find in their field notes and in their quotations of breeders' gossip an occasional grain of wheat.

Hugo de Vries's "The Mutation Theory" (Volume I) will soon be issued by the American publishers, The Open Court Publishing Company, in a large volume containing twelve full-page color-illustrations, and over one hundred halftones.

"Experiments on the Generation of Insects," translated from Francesco Redi of Arezzo's Italian text of 1688 by Mab Bigelow, is to be issued this autumn by the same house in an illustrated edition limited to one thousand copies.

William Coles-Finch's "Water. Its Origin and Use" (Van Nostrand Co.) is an anachronism. It bears date of 1909, but in style and matter it belongs to the "Wonders of Nature" period, or even to that of the Bridgewater Treatises. The author evidently wrote it to please himself, and it will probably be of use to nobody else. It is a heterogeneous collection of facts and fancies which have caught his attention in the course of years, and which he has duly copied down and put together; statistics, descriptions of scenery, moralizing, historical anecdotes, bits of chemistry and engineering, and quotations from the Bible, the poets, Lord Avebury, and Dean Hole, nearly five hundred pages of the jumble. For his geology he relies mostly on Hugh Miller, Buckland, and Ruskin. He dis-

cusses mineral springs with no reference to helium, and gives an analysis of the air carried out to the second decimal with no room for argon. He adds, however, a parenthetical note that "according to Rayleigh, air contains one per cent. of argon," apparently implying that this opinion is an idiosyncrasy of his lordship. In short, the book is commonplace, antiquated, uncritical, and erroneous.

The latest school of thought on the bringing up of children has laid it down as a basic principle that infancy shall largely eat what it likes and behave as it pleases. The older view which places certain duties of guidance upon parents, is still upheld in Professor Holt's "The Care and Feeding of Children," of which the fifth edition has just been brought out by D. Appleton & Co. There is quite a list of things that children under the age of ten must not do. They should abstain from all pies, tarts, pastry, jam, syrups, preserved fruits, nuts, candy, and dried fruits. The child's reputed "natural" craving for sweets is declared to be an artificially created instinct. Eating between meals is bad; eating hurriedly or without desire is bad; cleanliness is always to be striven for; fresh air is to be courted. We have here in condensed and easily accessible form, the main teachings of the classical as opposed to the romantic or magazine theory of child hygiene.

The announcement of a book by Prof. William Ostwald always leads to expectation of something new and extraordinary, and the reading of the book seldom brings disappointment. His latest work ("Fundamental Principles of Chemistry," translated by Harry W. Morse; Longmans, Green & Co.) is no exception; in fact, it is one of the most satisfying of all the writings of this prolific author in the field of physico-chemical science. He here presents the principles of the science broadly and without entering in detail into the numerous properties of individual substances. He lays emphasis also on an aspect of scientific work too often slurred over, especially by those engaged in original research—the orderly arrangement, that is, of facts already known and a clear interpretation of their interrelations. The book is not meant for young students, but every candidate for the doctorate would profit by its reading. Every modern teacher will recognize its value and see that a copy is in his library.

Dr. John Phillips Reynolds, for twenty years a professor in the Harvard Medical School, and in his time one of the foremost obstetricians of the country, died at his home in Boston on October 10, aged eighty-three years.

Dr. Herman Endemann, who for many years served as an editor of publications of the American Chemical Society, died on October 8 at his home in Brooklyn. He was born in Germany in 1841, held the doctorate of the University of Marburg, and was for a time connected with the School of Mines at Columbia University.

Bryan Cookson, the astronomer, has recently died in England, at the age of thirty-six. Since this young English scientist's return from the Cape Observatory, under Sir David Gill, he had erected a zenith

telescope at Cambridge for the measurement of variations in the latitude and the constant of aberration, and had joined the observatory staff of Sir Robert Ball.

Drama.

Roses: Four one-act plays by Hermann Sudermann. Translated from the German by Grace Frank. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25 net.

The final detraction, which, of late years, Sudermann has suffered in his own country, makes any foreign tribute to his fame the more welcome. The German critics, who accuse him, not without reason, of an occasional lapse into the theatrical, have been in danger of forgetting the combination of elegance and passion that marks the best prose dialogue of the modern German stage. Because he verges at times on the neurotic, they withhold the praise due to his incisive knowledge of life, both in his own province (East Prussia) and the capital of the empire. To illustrate these qualities of his to an American public, a happier example of his work than "Rosen" might have been selected. A full-sized play, the admirable "Glück im Winkel," or the powerful, if somewhat crass, "Blumenboot," would have served better. If, on the other hand, a group of one-act plays was specifically desired, it is hard to understand the preference given to "Rosen" over the earlier "Morituri," with its perfect little masterpiece—already a classic—of "Fritzchen." But even the four plays in the present volume, highly characteristic of Sudermann's later manner, deserved a more fortunate rendering into English than they have here received.

Miss Frank, it is to be regretted, mistranslates plain words, fails to render the sense of obvious sentences, and blandly leaves out pregnant and characteristic expressions. One may illustrate almost at random. "Of a prosperous lawyer" (p. 47), should be "of a fashionable lawyer" ("eines mondainen Advokaten"); "what a luxury," (p. 52), falls quite to render: "Ist das eine Pracht!" ("what magnificence!" or "splendor"); "you can talk it into yourself" (p. 81), is neither sense nor English for "du kannst dir einreden," ("you can persuade yourself, talk yourself into the notion"). But these are not instances of Miss Frank's most unhappy blunders. The lawyer Ebeling in "Margot" says: "To-day every one is grateful to me, even . . . that poor, unhappy wife" ("Ist mir jeder dankbar, selbst . . ."). Miss Frank turns this crucial speech into (p. 64): "To-day some one is grateful to me . . ." and wholly misses the sense. Again, and more flagrantly, Miss Frank writes (p. 122): "I suppose you never were courted by women as he was?" Is not that

an incredibly careless rendering of "Hoffentlich haben Sie nie Erfolge bei Frauen gehabt wie er!" ("It is to be hoped that you never had his success with women"). The speech, extremely poignant and tragic, in its place, "as if, unawares, one looked into a blind man's eyes," ("unverwandt einem Blinden in die Augen sieht!") becomes in Miss Frank's version (p. 119), "as if I were looking a blind man in the eyes." The master word of the clause, "unverwandt," is simply left out. Similar examples could be indefinitely multiplied, but it is needless. Miss Frank misses utterly the tone of gorgeous courtesy used by the Prussian officer, and renders the difficult German prepositions with merciless indiscriminateness. Nor is this all. She is determined that Sudermann shall be proper and translates the intense cry of Julia in "Streaks of Light," "nicht Dirne sein müssen, selbst wenn man Dirne ist!" by "I shouldn't have to be a bad woman—even if I am one," which is nonsense. If Sudermann shocks you, it is permissible to leave him alone; it is not permissible to make him talk like a schoolgirl. We have far too few translations of the modern German dramatists, but renderings such as Miss Frank's can serve neither author nor reader.

The New Theatre management announces that so great has been the demand for seats for its subscription performances that an additional series has been arranged for the first-night performances of the twelve plays promised, all the orchestra and balcony seats being offered for subscription. The premières fall on the evenings of November 8, 11, and 17; December 4, 16, and 30; January 12 and 26; February 17, and March 3, 14, and 28.

Paris theatres will offer this season new plays by MM. Brieux and Bernstein (the American rights of M. Bernstein's "Après moi le Déluge" have been secured by Charles Frohman); and M. Bourget is giving the finishing touches to a play for the Vaudeville, "The Barricade." Meantime the season opens with a success for M. Pierre Decourcelle, who, in "Le Roy sans Royaume," at the Porte St. Martin, deals with the legend of the Dauphin's escape from the Temple. Another historical play that has much the same background, the spectacular "Révolution Française" of M. Henri Cain, is staged at the Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt.

Music.

Richard Wagner an seine Künstler. Herausgegeben von Erich Kloss. Berlin: Schuster & Loeffler.

Herbert Spencer pronounced Carlyle's definition of genius as a transcendent capacity of taking trouble "incredibly stupid," pointing out that, quite the contrary, genius is the ability to do with little trouble what ordinary mor-

tals cannot do with any amount of trouble. Yet, without the capacity of taking pains, genius is helpless. Wagner had this capacity, and he had what Edison has called the chief factor of success: "The power of sticking to a thing." For nearly a quarter of a century, he worked on the poems and the scores of his four Nibelung operas, and when at last they were done, he did not take the easy method of placing them in the hands of some royal manager for production, but planned and built a special theatre for them at Bayreuth, and took the additional trouble of personally engaging the artists for the forty-nine parts called for in these four works, as well as the players for an orchestra of unusual dimensions, and of superintending all the details of the rehearsals.

What a Herculean labor he thus laid on his shoulders we realize on reading these letters to his artists and other helpers at the Nibelung festival of 1876, and the "Parsifal" festival of 1882. There are 360 printed in this volume, about one-half of them for the first time, and it must be remembered that this collection is actually the second volume of his "Bayreuther Briefe," the first being devoted to the business letters relating to the festivals. Among the recipients are Hans Richter, Anton Seidl, Hermann Levi, Felix Mottl, August Wilhelmj, Julius Hey, Josef Sucher, Edward Dannreuther, Hans von Wolzogen, Lilli Lehmann, Amalie Materna, Franz Betz, Albert Niemann, Emil Scaria, and many others.

"I am obliged," he wrote to Niemann, "to devote this whole winter (1872) to visiting all the German opera houses, great and small, in order to find out about their singers." When he had found out, and had laid his plans, he invited the chosen ones separately to his home at Bayreuth to get preliminary personal instructions from him regarding their rôles. None could be trusted to find their way unaided in this new art. To the famous Betz, he wrote, in 1874: "I therefore expect you this summer, at your convenience, to come for the first perusal of your part at the piano, to lay the foundation for study." Karl Hill he begged not to look at the music of the parts assigned to him till he came to Bayreuth, "because I prefer that you should make your first acquaintance with them through me, as I consider myself the only one qualified for this." Of his method of imparting to these singers a correct conception of their parts, many interesting illustrations are given (e. g., on pages 37, 56, 68, 157, 168, 301, 329, 332, 340, 360). In the case of the flower girls in "Parsifal," he availed himself of the assistance of Humpdinck, who visited each one separately in the town where she happened to live—for even these chorus girls were carefully selected from various opera companies. Then Lilli Lehmann and Hein-

rich Porges took charge of them, and Conductor Levi was told that if one of them could not sing the high B flat softly and tenderly, "away with her!" "A single shrill voice would spoil everything," he wrote on this point to Lilli Lehmann.

His missives to Lehmann—"the best of all Lillies," the "dear child and colleague," as he calls her—are perhaps the most interesting in the volume. She was all enthusiasm, and she sang and worked for love of what she knew to be a great cause, asking no compensation. This question of paying the famous singers who cooperated with him was a very serious one to Wagner; money he had little, and he trusted to their willingness to accept little more than sufficed to cover their expenses. Scaria alone made any serious trouble on this score; but subsequently he became the most devoted of friends. Betz was otherwise obstreperous. He vowed, in 1876, he would never sing at Bayreuth again; but Wagner implored him to reconsider this, as on his cooperation and Niemann's would depend the possibility of having another Nibelung festival in a year or two. It was during the preparations for the "Parsifal" performances, however, that the singers caused Wagner the most embarrassment. There were to be three casts, all of famous singers, and it took no end of diplomacy to arrange the question of precedence—who was to appear at the première. This, too, was finally arranged satisfactorily.

As intimated, Wagner was as careful in the choice of players as in that of singers. While visiting all the German opera houses he picked out a good flute-player here, a fine trumpeter there. One tuba player is discarded because his tone on the lowest notes is not strong enough. He has an alto oboe made to order, to be used in place of the English horn; he commends and adopts Ritter's improved viola (p. 174); and he writes to Dannreuther in London asking him to select a special variety of Chinese tam-tam for the chimes in "Parsifal." Everywhere and always "a transcendent capacity of taking trouble."

In reading these letters one realizes once more vividly how lucky it was for us that Anton Seidl was the man chosen to make Americans acquainted with the later music-dramas of Wagner. In him the composer had unbounded confidence, as several of the letters in this volume show. "None of the conductors," he wrote to Neumann, "knows my tempi and the suiting of the action to the music. Seidl learned these things from me. He will conduct the Nibelungen better for you than any one else." Not that he considered him without faults; to Dannreuther he wrote: "Keep Seidl at it. He is very reliable, but—at times—careless." In copying manuscripts Seidl was capable of making errors, which Fischer had to correct. In a letter to

Mottl, he refers to Seidl's "innate indolence"—a trait which he exchanged on this side of the ocean for true American strenuousness.

It is asserted that the new Milwaukee auditorium, opened on September 21, is "the most perfect and magnificent public hall in the world." The edifice contains, besides the great auditorium, seating ten thousand persons, several smaller halls, one of which is particularly suited for chamber music.

Prior to his appearance with the Philharmonic Orchestra in January, Dr. Willner's only recital will be that given at Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of October '06.

Last May ten prizes were offered by the Berlin *Signale* for the best compositions submitted before September 1; and eight hundred and seventy-one manuscripts have been entered in this competition.

Dudley Buck, who died in West Orange, N. J., October 6, at the age of seventy years, was equally famed as organist and as composer of sacred music. He was one of the few native musicians who had no reason to complain that the American composer is overlooked, although some of his most important works, including two operas, a symphony, a concertino, and an overture, have not been printed. His largest published works are two oratorios, "The Golden Legend" and "The Light of Asia." In 1876 he wrote a cantata, "The Centennial Meditation of Columbus." He is at his best in his compositions for male voices. He received his musical education chiefly in Germany, where he spent five of the most impressionable years of his youth at the Leipzig Conservatory and at Dresden.

Art.

The same revelation is made in Dr. Edwina Atlee Barber's "Maiolica of Mexico" (one of the art handbooks published by the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art) as in several recent monographs on Spanish colonial architecture. The vigorous creativeness of Spanish-American craftsmen contrasts with the meagreness of English colonial arts and crafts. The reader of this book discovers that a beautiful fictile art, based originally upon the practices of the makers of Spanish falence and influenced later by importations of Chinese and Japanese wares, flourished in Mexico for about three centuries. Though it became decadent in the nineteenth century, it is by no means dead. Much stanniferous pottery, some of it of good quality, is still made at Puebla, the centre of the industry from the beginning. That so little has been known about this art is surprising. Enamelled tiles were employed in the adornment of many of the cathedrals familiar to tourists. Pottery has been exported in considerable quantities. Yet, until Dr. Barber's researches proved the contrary, the assertion was frequently made that tin enamelled pottery had never been produced in the western hemisphere. It has, however, been made in Mexico, and search among manuscript rec-

ords has revealed the conditions under which the industry was carried on at various periods, and has made it possible to classify styles and marks.

"Corot and his Friends," by Everard Meynell (A. Wessels Co.), is in its way a remarkable piece of book-making; few have succeeded in producing so large a volume with so very little in it. It is agreeably enough written, in a fluttering, touch and go, allusive manner, but all it really tells us about Corot might be put in two of its three hundred octavo pages. It is true there is a certain amount of rambling information about other people whose connection with the master, when it exists at all, is often of the slightest, but not all of this is accurate. It is somewhat startling to be told that Diaz, who is said to have lost his leg at fifteen from the bite of a viper, "ended his fit of existence" from the same cause in 1876. Two vipers in one life is too many. The only things in the book one is glad to have are the illustrations, though one hardly sees what the copies of two lithographs, one by Gavarni and the other by Daumier, have to do there. The reproductions of Corot's own works will be a revelation of his variety to many who think of him as the painter of one endlessly repeated picture, and the very fault of the reproductions, which are too black-and-white, tends to accent the solid skeleton of structure and of light and shade that underlies his vaporousness.

"Le Musée du Louvre" (H. Laurens) forms a series of five volumes by the curators. The present number, by Jean Guiffrey, describes the paintings, drawings, and engravings, with 105 illustrations. The four other volumes deal, or are to deal, with the Louvre palace; Egyptian and Oriental antiquities; Greek and Roman ditto; and sculpture and art objects of the Middle Ages, Renaissance, and modern times. With inevitable lacunæ and defects of organization, the Louvre still constitutes the art collection of widest sweep ever brought together. All these volumes belong to the general series of *Les Grandes Institutions de France*.

Charles-Antoine Fournier, "Jean Dolent," has died at Paris, the place of his birth in 1835. Known outside his own country as a collector and a writer on art, "Jean Dolent" was at various times an editor or contributor of the *Gaulois*, the *Revue contemporaine*, and the *Temps*. His "Petit manuel d'art" appeared in 1873; he wrote, as well, "Le Livre d'art des femmes," "Amoureux d'art," "Nouvelles à l'eau-forte," and a number of romances.

The French caricaturist, Lemot, a pupil of André Gill, died last month at Asnières, near Paris. In recent years he contributed his best work to *Le Croix*.

Finance.

THE TIGHTENING OF MONEY.

The somewhat unexpected advance in the Bank of England's official discount rate, last Thursday—the first advance since 1907—came with a rise in the Imperial German Bank's official rate from

3½ to 4 per cent., and was followed, on Monday, by a further advance at the German bank to 5 per cent. In the week before the London bank rate rose, surplus reserves of the New York Associated Banks were reported at \$1,600,000, the lowest figure reached at the opening of October in exactly twenty years. Two days before the advance at the Bank of England, rates for demand loans on the Wall Street market went to 6 per cent., the highest rate touched since full payments to depositors were resumed at the banks in January, 1908.

All this sufficiently establishes the fact, which had heretofore been disputed in many quarters, that the tightening of money is a world-wide symptom. The new rates fixed in this series of advances are not high, if contrasted with the figures attained in such autumn seasons as those of 1906 and 1907. To-day's 3 per cent. rate at the Bank of England compares with 6 per cent. in 1906 and 7 in 1907; the Bank of Germany's present 5 per cent. rate compares with rates of 6 and 7½, respectively, in the two other years; and Wall Street paid on occasion 40 to 125 per cent. for its call loans in the same periods. But the importance of the movement lies in its indication of existing tendencies.

For this general tightening of money there are three causes. One of them is the recovery in trade, especially in the iron industry, from its after-panic prostration. Another is the immense amount of new securities, floated on nearly all the world's great markets during the twelvemonth past, with a view to taking advantage of an easy money market. The third, and at present the most potent cause, is the outburst of speculation for the rise in stocks, notably on the Berlin and New York markets.

The situation has, however, some aspects out of the ordinary. For nearly six months past, a speculation of unusual magnitude has been in progress on the German and American markets. At New York these operations for the rise, under the auspices of the most powerful banking interests in the country, have gone to great extremes. The market value of Steel shares in particular has been enhanced, during that period, \$280,000,000, and, since the operation was conducted on the basis of loans raised on collateral of these very Steel shares, the capital tied up was of portentous magnitude. A similar process has, moreover, been at work in half a dozen other stocks. Conservative critics warned the powerful speculators, months ago, that to press this advance in the face of the harvest needs for money, and through use of the very reserve money which interior banks would presently require to move the crops, was to incur great risk; but the speculators treated the warnings with contempt. "Steel" touched its highest price a day after the bank statement

showed a nearly exhausted New York surplus.

To help out their position, these easy-going financiers arranged for extensive shifting of loans and liabilities from the New York banks to inland institutions. When this expedient began to fail, as the call for harvest funds taxed the resources of the inland banks, the "shifting process" was diverted to the New York trust companies. But those companies, under the new law of 1903, are now required to keep a definite ratio of reserves to liabilities, and their assumption of bank loans, two weeks ago, nearly exhausted their own surplus. To save the speculation from collapse, therefore, recourse was had last week to the London market, and last Saturday's statement showed the astonishing decrease, in the loan account of the New York Associated Banks, of \$49,400,000—the largest weekly decrease, by nearly \$20,000,000, in the history of New York banking. It was perfectly understood, at London and on Wall Street, that this extraordinary contraction was effected, not by reducing credits granted to the Stock Exchange, but by wholesale transfer of Wall Street loans to London banks.

When the German bank rate advanced last month, the president of the bank publicly stated that the marking-up of money was intended to curb the excesses of stock speculation at Berlin. The rise in the Bank of England rate was as clearly recognized as a warning to speculative Wall Street. It now remains to be seen what the sequel on the speculative markets is to be. In 1905, when the Bank of England rate went up from 2½ to 3 per cent. on September 7, and to 4 on September 13, the London *Economist* remarked:

The whole question hinges on the New York demand. The cardinal point is, that the withdrawals on American account are made for the support of Wall Street operations, and are not governed by ordinary exchange conditions. . . . The [New York] banks have piled up their loans to an unprecedented amount, and allowed their cash reserves to run so low that they are ill-prepared to meet the demand upon them for harvest purposes. They could, of course, strengthen themselves by calling in loans; but, as that would cause trouble in Wall Street, the financial magnates by whom the banks are largely controlled will seek rather to draw money from this side to replenish the depleted reserves.

Again, when the English bank rate, on October 11 and 19, 1906, rose from 4 to 5 per cent., and then to 6, the same financial authority thus described the situation:

The gold drain which has led to the present situation has been largely due to the extent to which Lombard Street had financed commercial and speculative activity in the United States. . . . It would be well if those who have been lending so freely on American collateral would now curtail the facilities they are offering, and, if the

banks were to refrain, as far as possible from renewing American finance bills.

In a reminiscent way, it may be asked what followed. In 1905, the Bank of England's action did not obstruct the programme of the Wall Street pool, though it helped to cause the 12½ per cent. call money market of December. In 1906, when 4 per cent., the high rate of the year before, proved equally futile in stopping Wall Street's extravagances in the European credit market, the bank raised its rate to 5 and then to 6, threatening 7 if the use of English money for the purpose was continued. It did not continue; the speculation broke down.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

- Albright, V. E. *The Shaksperian Stage*. Macmillan. \$1.50.
- Arms, M. W. *Italian Vignettes*. Mitchell Kennerly. \$1.25 net.
- Arpee, L. *The Armenian Awakening: a History of the Armenian Church, 1820-1860*. Univ. of Chicago Press. \$1.36.
- Bangs, J. K. *The Autobiography of Methusalem*. Dodge & Co. \$1 net.
- Barine, A. *Madame Mother of the Regent, 1652-1722*. Trans. by J. Mairret. Putnam. \$3 net.
- Barr, R. *Cardillac*. Stokes. \$1.50.
- Baumbach, R. *Der Schwiegersonn*. With notes, exercises, etc., by H. Hulme. Ginn.
- Dawson, W. J. *Masterman and Son*. Revell. \$1.20 net.
- Bayne, S. G. A. *Fantasy of Mediterranean Travel*. Harper. \$1.25 net.
- Bedell, F., and Pierce, C. A. *Direct and Alternating Current Testing*. Van Nostrand. \$2 net.
- Biagi, G. *Men and Manners of Old Florence*. Chicago: McClurg.
- Binns, C. L., and Marsden, R. E. *Principles of Educational Woodwork*. Dutton & Co. \$1.50 net.
- Blake, H. A. *China*. Illustrated by M. Menpes. Macmillan. \$1.50.
- Bias, G. *The Dupe*. Brentano.
- Boswell, J. *Life of Samuel Johnson*. Newly edited with notes by R. Ingpen. 2 vols. Sturgis & Walton. \$6 net.
- Boyles, K. and V. D. *The Homesteaders*. Chicago: McClurg. \$1.50.
- Brereton, A. *The Literary History of the Adelphi and Its Neighborhood, with a new introduction*. Duffield & Co.
- Brooks, U. R. *Butler and His Cavalry in the War of Secession, 1861-1865*. Columbia, S. C.: The State Co.
- Brown, P. H. *History of Scotland*. Vol. III. *From the Revolution of 1689 to the Disruption, 1843*. Putnam. \$1.50.
- Burnett, F. H. *The Land of the Blue Flower*. Moffat, Yard. 75 cents, net.
- Burton, W., and Hobson, R. L. *Handbook of Marks on Pottery and Porcelain*. Macmillan. \$2.25 net.
- Cabot, R. C. *Social Service and the Art of Healing*. Moffat, Yard. \$1 net.
- Cameron, M. *The Involuntary Chaperon*. Harper. \$1.50.
- Canby, H. S., and others. *English Composition in Theory and Practice*. Macmillan. \$1.25 net.
- Cary, E. L. *Artists Past and Present*. Moffat, Yard. \$2.50 net.
- Chambers, G. F. *The Story of the Comets*. Frowde. \$2 net.
- Crawford, W. H. *Thoburn and India*. Eaton & Mains. \$1 net.
- Critical Essays of the Seventeenth Century*. Vol. III. 1685-1700. Edited by J. E. Spingarn. Frowde.
- Crowell's Shorter French Texts. *Choix de Contes Populaires; Choix de Poésies faciles; Contes à ma Sœur; Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme; L'Avare; L'Avocat Patelin; L'Evasion; Les Jumeaux de l'Hôtel Cornelle; Le Médecin malgré lui; Le Trésor du Vieux Seigneur; Michel Perrin; Poèmes Napoléoniens; Récits Tirés des Impressions de Voyage D'Alexandre Dumas*. Crowell. 25 cents each, net.
- Cutting, M. S. *Just For Two*. Doubleday, Page. \$1.
- Dumas, A. *My Pets*. Newly translated by A. Allinson. Macmillan. \$1.75 net.
- Daulton, G. *The Helter Skelters*. Stokes. \$1.25.
- Dealey, J. Q. *Sociology*. Silver, Burdett & Co. \$1.50.
- Dettmann, F. O. *Text-Book of Phono-Stenography. Part I—Corresponding Style*. Third Edition. G. E. Stechert & Co. \$1 net.
- Dimock, A. W. *Dick in the Everglades*. Stokes. \$1.50.
- Edward, G. W. *Holland of To-day*. Moffat, Yard. \$6 net.
- Eiselen, F. C. *Prophecy and the Prophets*. Eaton & Mains. \$1.50 net.
- Flagg, J. M. *City People*. Illustrations. Scribner. \$3.50 net.
- Gibson, G. H. *The People's Hour and Other Themes*. Chicago: Englewood Pub. Co.
- Gilder, R. W. *Lincoln the Leader*. Houghton Mifflin. \$1.
- Gordon, G. A. *Religion and Miracle*. Houghton Mifflin. \$1.30 net.
- Green, H. Mr. Jackson. Dodge & Co. \$1.25.
- Haggard, A. C. P. *Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette*. Vols. I and II. Appleton.
- Hamilton, J. S. *The New Sophomore*. Appleton. \$1.50.
- Hancock, H. I. *The Motor-Boat Club of the Kennebec; The Motor-Boat Club of Long Island*. Philadelphia: H. Altemus Co. \$1 each.
- Hapgood, H. *The Spirit of the Ghetto*. Revised edition. Funk & Wagnalls. \$1.25 net.
- Harris, J. C. *The Shadow Between His Shoulder Blades*. Boston: Small, Maynard.
- Harvard College Observatory Annals*. Vol. LXIV, Nos. iv, v, and vi.
- Henderson, E. F. *A Lady of the Old Régime*. Macmillan. \$2.50 net.
- Hichens, R. *Bella Donna*. Lippincott.
- Historical Guide to the City of New York*. Compiled by F. B. Kelley. Stokes Co. \$1.50 net.
- Hutton, B. von. *Beechy: or The Lordship of Love*. Stokes. \$1.50.
- Jordan, D. S. *The Religion of a Sensible American*. Boston: Amer. Unitarian Assn. 60 cents net.
- Jordan, L. H. *The Study of Religion in the Italian Universities*. Frowde. \$2 net.
- Justi, L. *Geschichte der Kunst. Die Italienische Malerei des xv. Jahrhunderts*. V. Botticelli. Lemcke & Buechner.
- Kauffman, R. W. *The Book of Love: a Little Manual of Affection*. Philadelphia: H. Altemus Co. 75 cents.
- Keppel, D. *That Ye May Know*. Eaton & Mains. 35 cents net.
- Khayyâm, Omar. *Fitzgerald Centenary Edition*. Crowell. \$5.
- King, H. M. *Sir Henry Vane Jr., Governor of Massachusetts*. Providence, R. I.: Preston & Rounds Co. \$1.25 net.
- Kingsley, F. M. *The Star of Love*. Appleton.
- Kipling, R. *Abaft the Funnel*. Dodge & Co. \$1.50.
- Kipling, R. *Actions and Reactions*. Doubleday, Page. \$1.50.
- Kirkaldy, J. W., and Drummond, I. M. *An Introduction to the Study of Biology*. Frowde. \$1.60.
- Kirk, W. *A Modern City: Providence, R. I., and Its Activities*. Univ. of Chicago Press. \$2.70.
- Ladd, G. T. *Knowledge, Life, and Reality*. Dodd, Mead. \$3.50 net.
- Lancaster, F. H. *Marie of Arcady*. Boston: Small, Maynard. \$1.25.
- Leonard, A. G. *Islam: Her Moral and Spiritual Value*. London: Luzac & Co.
- Lee, S. *The Impersonal Aspect of Shakespeare's Art*. The English Association Leaflet No. 13. London.
- Lee, V. *Renaissance Fancies and Studies*. Second edition. Lane. \$1.50 net.
- Le Gallienne, R. *New Poems*. Lane. \$1.50 net.
- Lenygton, Frances. *The Decoration and Furniture of English Mansions During the XVII and XVIII Centuries*. Scribner. \$10.
- Little, F. *Little Sister Snow*. Century Co. \$1 net.
- Lovell, I. *Margarita's Soul*. Lane Co. \$1.50.
- Macauliffe, M. A. *The Sikh Religion: Its Gurus, Sacred Writings and Authors*. In six volumes. Frowde. \$19.25 net.
- McMahan, A. B. *Shakespeare's Love Story, 1580-1609*. Chicago: McClurg.
- McMurry, F. M. *How to Study and Teaching How to Study*. Houghton Mifflin. \$1.25 net.
- Macomber, W. *The Fixed Law of Patents*. Boston: Little, Brown. \$7.50 net.
- Mahaffy, J. P. *What Have the Greeks Done for Modern Civilization?* Putnam. \$2.50 net.
- Matthews, B. *The American of the Future and Other Essays*. Scribner. \$1.25 net.
- Metcalfe, R. L. *"Bishop Sunbeams" and Other Stories of Service*. Lincoln, Neb.: The Woodruff-Collins Press.
- Meyers *Konversations-Lexicon*. Sechste Auflage. Sternberg bis Vector. Leipzig: Bibliographisches Institut.
- Minga, J. J. *The Morality of Modern Socialism*. Benziger Bros.
- Mitchell, H. G. *Genesis*. Macmillan Co. 50 cents net.
- Morgan, G. C. *The Analyzed Bible: Epistle of Paul to the Romans*. Revell. \$1 net.
- Morley, M. W. *Donkey John of the Toy Valley*. \$1.25.
- O'Donnell, W. F. *Mother Santa Claus Stories: Mother Bird Stories*. Philadelphia: H. Altemus Co. 50 cents each.
- Odyssey*. Printed at the Oxford University Press with the Greek Types Designed by Robert Proctor. Frowde.
- Olcott, W. T. *In Starland with a Three-Inch Telescope*. Putnam. \$1 net.
- Olin, H. R. *The Women of a State University*. Putnam. \$1.50 net.
- Otis, J. *The Sarah Jane: Dicky Dalton, Captain*. Boston: Dana Estes. \$1.50.
- Oxford English Dictionary*. Prophecy—Pyxis. Vol. VII. Frowde. \$1.90.
- Page, T. N. *John Marvel, Assistant*. Scribner. \$1.50.
- Paine, R. D. *The Ships and Sailors of Old Salem*. Outing Pub. Co. \$3.50 net.
- Palmer, G. H. *Ethical and Moral Instruction in Schools*. Houghton Mifflin. 35 cents net.
- Pelxotto, E. *Through the French Provinces*. Scribner.
- Pickering, E. C. *The Future of Astronomy*. Harvard College Observatory.
- Pivány, E. *Webster and Kossuth*. Philadelphia: Latin Press Ptg. & Pub. Co. 25 cents.
- Quiz, R. *Giant-Land, or the Wonderful Adventures of Tim Pippin*. Putnam. \$2 net.
- Querido, I. *Toll of Men*. Putnam. \$1.35 net.
- Rankin, G. A. *An American Transportation System*. Putnam. \$1.50 net.
- Reiley, K. C. *Studies in the Philosophical Terminology of Lucretius and Cicero*. Macmillan. \$1.25 net.
- Reports of the Census Office. Marriage and Divorce. Part I. Summary, Laws, Foreign Statistics*. Washington: Dept. of Commerce and Labor.
- Representative Biographies of English Men of Letters*. Chosen and edited by C. T. Copeland and F. W. C. Hersey. Macmillan. \$1.25 net.
- Reynolds, S. *The Holy Mountain: Satire on English Life*. Lane Co. \$1.50.
- Richardson, A. S. *The Girl Who Earns Her Own Living*. Dodge & Co. \$1.
- Rickert, E. *The Beggar in the Heart*. Moffat, Yard. \$1.50.
- Riss, J. A. *The Old Town*. Macmillan. \$2 net.
- Roe, F. M. A. *Army Letters from an Officer's Wife*. Appleton. \$2 net.

Financial.

Letters of Credit

Buy and sell bills of exchange and make cable transfers of money on all foreign points; also make collections, and issue Commercial and Travellers' Credits available in all parts of the world.

International Cheques. Certificates of Deposit.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
No. 59 Wall Street, New York

Rotch, A. L. *The Conquest of the Air, or the Advent of Aerial Navigation*. Moffat, Yard. \$1.
 Scollard, C. *Pro Patria: Verses Chiefly Patriotic*. Clinton, N. Y.: G. W. Browning. \$1.
 Scott, Walter. *The Black Dwarf: a Legend of Montrose; The Bride of Lammermoor*. 2 vols.
 Shelley, H. C. *Gilbert White and Selbourne*. Scribner. \$1.50 net.
 Shepard, M. *Wags: Philosophy of a Peaceful Pup*. A. Wessels. 50 cents.
 Sherman (Gen.), W. T. *Home Letters*. Edited by M. A. De W. Howe. Scribner. \$2 net.
 Sherring, Herbert. *The Romance of the Twisted Spear, and Other Tales in Verse*. London: Smith, Elder & Co.
 Simonds, W. E. *A Students' History of American Literature*. Houghton Mifflin. \$1.10 net.
 Singmaster, E. *When Sarah Saved the Day*. Houghton Mifflin. \$1.
 Small, A. W. *The Camerallists: the Pioneers of German Social Polity*. Univ. of Chicago Press. \$3.18.

Smith, D. E. *The Teaching of Arithmetic*. Reprinted, with revisions and additions, from the Teachers College Record. Columbia University, Teachers College.
 Smith, F. H. *Forty Minutes Late and Other Stories*. Scribner. \$1.50.
 Smith, E. B. *The Circus and All About It*. Stokes. \$2.25.
 Sombart, W. *Socialism and the Social Movement*. Trans. from the sixth (enlarged) German edition, with notes, by M. Epstein. Dutton. \$1.50 net.
 Spence, F. *Christian Reunion: A Plea for the Restoration of "The Ecclesia of God."* London: Hodder & Stoughton.
 Stedman, D. C. *The Story of Hereward*. Crowell. \$1.50 net.
 Steffens, J. L. *Upbuilders*. Doubleday, Page. \$1.20 net.
 Stuart, R. McE. *Aunt Amity's Silver Wedding*. Century Co. \$1.
 Stuart, R. McE. *Carlotta's Intended*. Harper. \$1.25.
 Sullivan, J. J. *American Business Law*. Appleton. \$1.50 net.
The Book of Christmas. Introduction by H. W. Mable, Macmillan. \$1.25 net.

Tofte, Olaf A. *Researches in Biblical Archaeology*. Vol. II. *The Historic Exodus*. Chicago: Oriental Society of the Western Theological Seminary. \$2.72.
 Triggs, H. I. *Town Planning*. Scribner. \$5 net.
 Upton, G. P. *The Standard Concert Repertory*. McClurg. \$1.75.
 Walk, C. E. *The Yellow Circle*. Chicago: McClurg & Co. \$1.50.
 Warner, Anne. *Your Child and Mine*. Boston: Little, Brown. \$1.50.
 Wells, H. G. *Ann Veronica: A Modern Love Story*. Harber. \$1.50.
 Wendell, B. *The Mystery of Education and Other Academic Performances*. Scribner. \$1.25 net.
 Williams, H. N. *Madame du Barry*. Scribner. \$2 net.
 Wilson, J. R. *A Chapel in Every Home*. Philadelphia: J. R. Wilson.
 Winslow, K. *The Production and Handling of Clean Milk*. Second edition. W. R. Jenkins Co. \$3.25.
 Zielinski, Prof. *Our Debt to Antiquity*. Translated, with introduction and notes, by H. A. Strong and H. Stewart. Dutton.



Notes on a Few of Henry Holt and Company's New Books

PUBLISHED AT
34 WEST 33RD ST.



Wm. De Morgan's It Never Can Happen Again will appear Nov. 16th. (\$1.75.)

Letters from G. G. excited wide and enthusiastic approval as they appeared this year in the *American Magazine*. They tell the story of a refined, discerning young woman, forced to earn her living by brush and pen. Underneath their surface sparkle lies deep feeling and kindly philosophy. The constantly shifting scenes include Paris, Florence, New York, Cape Cod, and Florida. (223 pp. 16mo. \$1.00 net. By mail, \$1.06.)

Wilson Vance's Big John Baldwin is a notable romance of a big-hearted, big-bodied, unconsciously humorous Cromwellian soldier in England and Virginia. \$1.50; just published.

Mrs. R. S. Garnett's The Infamous John Friend is receiving remarkable notices for a first novel. *The Bookman* says: "It has many fine qualities . . . vivid and full of the stir of life." *The London Spectator* finds it "extremely powerful and interesting." *The New York Sun*: "Exceedingly vivid and interesting." It tells a dramatic episode of Napoleon's projected invasion of England. \$1.50.

John Davis's Travels of Four Years and a Half in the United States of America (1798-1802). Trevelyan says of this book in his "American Revolution": "Among accounts of such voyages none are more life-like; an exquisitely absurd book." With introduction and notes by Alfred R. Morrison. \$2.50 net; by mail, \$2.65.

Dr. Richard Burton's Masters of the English Novel. This new book by the author of "Literary Likings" covers Fiction and the Novel: Richardson, Fielding, Smollett, Sterne and Others. Realism: Jane Austen. Modern Romanticism: Scott. French Influence: Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, Trollope and Others, Hardy and Meredith, Stevenson—The American Contribution, etc. \$1.25 net.

Prof. R. M. Johnston's The French Revolution: A Short History is called by the *Churchman* "an almost ideal book of its kind and within its scope." (\$1.25 net; by mail, \$1.37.)

***By the same author: *Napoleon: A Short Biography*. \$1.25 net.—*Leading American Soldiers*. \$1.75 net; by mail, \$1.92.

Charles Frederick Carter's When the Railroads Were New *The Tribune* says: "With many of the qualities of a work of reference, the book is as readable as a novel." 16 full-page illustrations. \$2 net; by mail, \$2.16.

Logan G. McPherson's Railroad Freight Rates in Relation to the Industry and Commerce of the United States is truly called by the *Sun* "a book the Nation has needed." 3rd printing. \$2.25 net; by mail, \$2.42.

The book for the Opera Season is **Krehbiel's Chapters of Opera**, richly illustrated; \$3.50 net; by mail, \$3.72. Illustrated circular on application.

NOW READY

The Meaning of Truth

A Sequel to Pragmatism. By Professor WILLIAM JAMES, author of "The Varieties of Religious Experience," &c. 8vo. \$1.25 net. By mail, \$1.38.

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO., New York

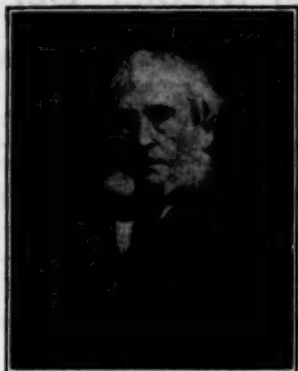
"In buying books for our library we are pretty much governed by THE NATION; by its advertising as well as its reviews."

— Librarian,
— Public Library.

Letters like the above are frequently received by *The Nation*, in whose columns

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE BOOKS

As a weekly review of Literature, Science, Art and Politics, it reaches the scholar, the student, the thinker and the professional man, as well as the homes of people of intelligence; all book readers and book buyers.



RETROSPECTIONS OF AN ACTIVE LIFE

By JOHN BIGELOW

It is generally conceded that this great work is "the book of the year." It covers the period of the author's life from 1817 to 1867, and it deals with happenings and persons of the greatest importance. The author was born in New York State in 1817, and to the present day has engaged himself in patriotic interests of the first rank. As Editor, Author, and Publicist, as Consul and Minister to France, he has rendered services of the highest value to the Republic. Besides, he has enjoyed the privilege of friendship with most of the prominent personages of the past half century in England and France, as well as in his own country; the wealth of anecdote and correspondence which the volumes contain gives the work a wide range of personal

interest. The book will bring new light to bear on vexed questions of history, and it can be safely said no future history of the period covered can be written without a considerable dependence on its authority.

The work has been set up, printed, and bound by the De Vinne Press. Forty-eight illustrations. 3 volumes, quarto, boxed; net, \$12.00, carriage extra.

Circular on application.

A CHARMING NOVEL.

THE GARDEN IN THE WILDERNESS

By "A HERMIT"

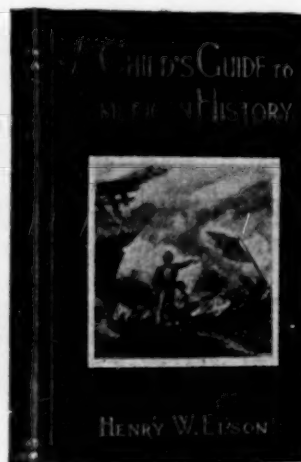
A tender, sentimental, and true record of the experiences of an artist and his wife, who plant their garden in a wilderness on the Hudson River. Under their care the wilderness blossoms. The book records their vicissitudes and out of every page peeps a love of nature and a fragrant sentiment. "Bentley," the artist, has illustrated the text with fitness. There are fifty of his line drawings, sixteen photographs and end papers.



Net \$1.50; postage 12c. extra.

A CHILD'S GUIDE TO BIOGRAPHY

By BURTON E. STEVENSON.



A Child's Guide to Music

DANIEL GREGORY MASON.

A Child's Guide to Reading

By JOHN MACY.

The above three titles are new issues in the highly successful series in which "Guides" to Pictures, Mythology and American History have already appeared. No parent, librarian, or teacher can find better books at his disposal, each written by an authority. The series supplies a need such as no other series can do.

12mo, fully illustrated. Price each \$1.25; postage

10c. extra. Circulars on application.

LONGFELLOW'S COUNTRY

By HELEN A. CLARKE

Author of "Browning's Italy."

Miss Clarke has made an intimate study of Longfellow's verse, and she describes the scenes from which he drew his inspiration. She tells of characters who influenced the poet, and her volume is so interesting that no lover of "the best-loved poet in America" can well dispense with the book. Numerous illustrations, good printing and attractive cover render it most suitable as a gift book.



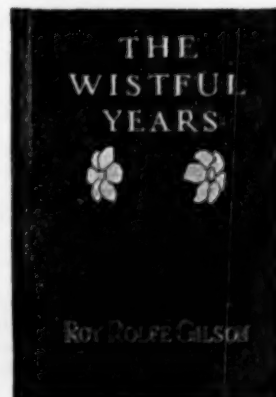
48 illustrations. Boxed. Net \$2.50; postage 20 cents extra.

THE WISTFUL YEARS

By ROY ROLFE GILSON

The author of "Katrina" and "In the Morning Glow."

This book is an exquisite idyl of young love, fresh and glowing. Conceived in a poetic spirit, mellowed by the quaintest humor and dignified by touches of real pathos, it is the kind of book that will be read, and read again by those who love to view their youth in pensive retrospection. The book pulses with the pure joy of living, and David and Margaret are certain to attain a proud eminence in the affections of the readers.



Illustrated by F. Graham Cootes. 12mo. \$1.50.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR COMPANY, 33 East 17th St., New York



JUST PUBLISHED

Bella Donna

HICHENS'

Greatest Novel

A Powerful Story of the Desert
and the
Wonderful Valley of the Nile

Second Edition Required Before Publication

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY
PUBLISHERS PHILADELPHIA

The most important biographical issue of the year

RECOLLECTIONS OF GROVER CLEVELAND

By **GEORGE F. PARKER**

With every year Grover Cleveland's rank and influence in American politics and life increase. The book is written by one who as early as 1892 prepared a brief life of Mr. Cleveland with the President's immediate assistance and who was for years close to him in political and other work. It contains authentic and highly interesting biographical material from boyhood to death, along with manuscripts, and statements from, and interviews with Mr. Cleveland and others, of permanent value and importance. Only a part of this work has hitherto appeared in print. The volume has importance, not merely as a record of Mr. Cleveland's career, but as throwing new light upon the inside political history of our time.

Photogravure frontispiece. 32 half-tone illustrations from photographs.
Price, \$3.00 net; postage, 31 cents.

THE CENTURY CO., - Union Square, New York

Art.



Medici Series

OF
COLORED REPRODUCTIONS
AFTER THE
Old Masters

A series of reproductions by photography printed in color. Endorsed by the art critics everywhere—and enjoying the patronage of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, the Boston Public Library, and many of the Universities, Colleges, and Libraries throughout the United States and Europe.

Illustrated Prospectus on request

FOSTER BROTHERS

4 Park Square, Boston

Sole Agents for
CHATTO & WINDUS'S MEDICI PRINTS

Etched Portraits of Famous Americans By Jacques Reich

GEO. WASHINGTON, ALEX. HAMILTON, THOS. JEFFERSON, BENJ. FRANKLIN, ANDREW JACKSON, PAUL JONES, JAS. MADISON, DANL. WEBSTER, GEO. WM. CURTIS, WM. McKINLEY, ANDREW CARNEGIE, THEO. ROOSEVELT, GROVER CLEVELAND, AUTOGRAPHED BY MR. CLEVELAND; ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRO-
NOUNCED TO BE THE BEST PORTRAIT OF THE GREAT PRESIDENT; GEN'L U. S. GRANT, JOHN MARSHALL.

Size of plates 14x18 inches.

SERIES OF ETCHINGS OF AUTHORS:
TENNYSON, BRYANT, WHITTIER, LOWELL,
HOLMES, PLATES 11x14.
THACKERAY, GEO. MEREDITH, PLATES 8x10.
Robert Louis Stevenson, 13¼ x 18¼

For List and prices apply to

JACQUES REICH,
STUDIO, 1 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK,
METROP. LIFE BLDG.

Memoirs of Henry Villard

Journalist and Financier

1835-1900

Two volumes, with Portraits and Maps.
\$5.00 net. Postage, 35 cents.

An autobiographical record of the varied and romantic career of the war journalist who subsequently became a power in the financial world, and carried the Northern Pacific Railroad to completion. Full of incident and valuable for its reminiscences of Lincoln and other prominent men of the time, as well as for its descriptions of important battles of the Civil War.

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY
BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

From the House of Cassell

CHARLES DICKENS AND HIS FRIENDS

By **W. TEIGNMOUTH SHORE**. Profusely illustrated. Cloth, \$1.75 net.

Mr. Teignmouth Shore takes us at once into the very midst of Charles Dickens' large and distinguished circle of friends. The personality of the great novelist—strong, original and fascinating—attracted the interest of all the famous people of the literary, artistic, and dramatic world of his day. Many of them were among his most intimate companions, and Mr. Shore's pages reveal to us the impression which Dickens' personality made upon his contemporaries. The opinions of these cultured men and women throw invaluable light upon lesser known traits of the novelist's disposition.

The book will be read by all those who, knowing and loving Dickens the novelist, are eager to know more of Dickens the man. Interesting stories about "Boz" are to be found on nearly every page and there is scarcely a name famous in the Victorian era which we do not find associated here with that of Charles Dickens.

Some of the illustrations which add so much to the pleasure of the reader have never before been reproduced. The work in every way is a notable addition to Dickensiana.

ADVENTURES IN LONDON

By **JAMES DOUGLAS**. With photogravure frontispiece. Cloth, \$1.75 net.

The Athenaeum says: "He gayly hits off a crowd of people who probably resemble Joey Bagstock in not overdoing the exercise of thought, but he notes also the serious side of London—the squalor and misery and horror of it, and the eternal ironies of town and country which entertained the plump little Satirist of Augustan Rome. The title of 'Adventures' is fully justified, for our author seems to be one of those happy persons to whom things happen—a Stevenson by disposition and good luck."

EVERY-DAY JAPAN:

Written after twenty-five years' residence and work in the country.

By **ARTHUR LLOYD, M.A.** With an introduction by Count Tadasu Hayashi, late Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for Japan in London. With 8 colored plates and 96 reproductions from photographs. Cloth, \$4.00 net.

LONDON TOWN, PAST AND PRESENT

By **W. W. HUTCHINGS**. Lavishly illustrated with hundreds of reproductions from old prints, drawings, and photographs. Cloth, quarto, two volumes, \$6.00 net.

Unique, comprehensive, and incomparable in value. It limits itself to no one period of time or to no one part of the Capital, and discusses no abstruse or antiquarian questions. It recounts in vivid language all the important events from Roman times to the present day.

Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer, in a clever and suggestive chapter, essays to lift a corner of the veil behind which is hidden the future of London and presents some ingenious speculations on that theme.

GEORGE BORROW

By **R. A. J. WALLING**. With frontispiece. \$1.75 net.

The elusive personality of George Borrow, author of "The Bible in Spain," and "Lavengro," is a perpetual source of interest. Mr. Walling has managed to throw new light on George Borrow, and a considerable amount of fresh matter relating to his strange career is embodied in this volume.

"The Borrowian, or would-be Borrowian, may read this life and appreciation with pleasure."—*The Times (London)*.

CASSELL PUBLICATIONS HAVE BEEN STANDARD FOR SIXTY YEARS

CASSELL & COMPANY, Limited
43-45 East 19th Street New York

PROMINENT EDUCATORS ENDORSE

The Ethics of Progress

By

CHARLES FLETCHER DOLE, D.D.

Author of "The Spirit of Democracy," etc.

President GUNSAULUS, of Armour Institute, says:—

"I think I have read everything from his pen, and have spoken the gratitude I have felt for light and leading."

President EATON, of Beloit College, says:—

"I find it an unusually able and stimulating book."

President STEWART, of Auburn Seminary, says:—

"He has a message for this age, which he tells we'll, and which is well worth telling."

President TILLMAN, of the University of Arkansas, says:—

"It is really a great work. It is full of sound doctrine, genuine philosophy, and lays down a rule of conduct which, if followed, will make the lives of all brighter and happier."

President MILNER, of Texas Agricultural College, says:—

"I regard it as a very strong book. It presents the subject in a forcible style, and I am sure it will be welcomed."

Professor J. E. CARPENTER, of Oxford University, says:—

"Like all his writings, it is pervaded by his lofty sincerity and fearlessness. I trust it may make its way among school and college teachers in this country, and I shall do my best to commend it."

CONTENTS

Ethics and Evolution	Problems of Human Nature
The Doctrine of Good Will	The Realm of Casuistry
Conscience and the Right	Problems in Practice
	Moral Evil

12mo, cloth, gilt top, \$1.50 net. By mail, \$1.65

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO. - - NEW YORK

JUST PUBLISHED

Socialism and the Social Movement

By WERNER SOMBART. Translated with Notes by M. EPSTEIN, M.A., Ph.D. \$1.50 net.

One could wish for more calm, reasoned books like this on Socialism, and fewer heated party diatribes for and against. Dr. Sombart is an esteemed professor of Political Economy in Berlin, and his book has already passed through six editions and been translated into seventeen languages; the book is a clear and impartial examination of the growth and the aims of the social movement. The translator had the advantage of working with Dr. Sombart for two years.

Francesco Petrarca, Poet and Humanist

By MAUD JERROLD, author of "VITTORIA COLONNA." Illustrated, square demy 8vo. \$4.00 net.

The first complete study in English of the life and work of one of the greatest of Italian poets, who had an incalculable influence on the renaissance and on the development of English literature.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 31 West 23d St., New York

Ruskin Manuscripts

Several of these important MSS. are for sale. Please enquire by letter to MR. JOHN HART, Maltravers House, Arundel St., London, England.

THE CLEVEREST BOOK OF THE YEAR

ANNE OF GREEN GABLES

By L. M. MONTGOMERY

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS

of Celebrities Bought and Sold. Send for price lists. WALTER R. BENJAMIN, 225 Fifth Ave., New York. Pub. "THE COLLECTOR." \$1 a yr

BOOKS—All out of print books supplied, no matter on what subject; write me, stating books wanted; I can get you any book ever published; when in England, call and inspect my stock of 50,000 rare books. BAKER'S GREAT BOOKSHOP, John Bright St., Birmingham, England.

AMERICANS: An Impression

By Alexander Francis.

MARX'S CAPITAL, now complete, 3 vols., \$6.00. CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, Chicago.

MAGAZINES (including THE NATION) bought by A. S. CLARK, Peekskill, N. Y.

Two Opinions of The Nation

"I am conscious that The Nation has had a decided effect on my opinions and my actions for nearly forty years, and I believe it has had like effect on thousands of educated Americans."—Dr. Charles W. Eliot.

"A journal of politics, literature, science, and art. In politics stands as a free lance, a position which allows of unlimited criticism, usually based on careful study of subject, and a knowledge of history and politics of the past. The book reviews are written by specialists, are scholarly, critical—sometimes hypercritical—but never too technical for comprehension of the intelligent reader. No periodical can be compared with it because none other covers just the same ground, and certainly none other is characterized with the same independence of judgment and freedom of utterance—an independence and freedom which give it a certain authority and standing not enjoyed by any American contemporary."—From the Wisconsin Library Bulletin.

Reading Case for The Nation

To receive the current numbers in a convenient (temporary) form. Substantially made, bound in cloth, with THE NATION stamped on the side in gold. Holds about one volume. Papers easily and neatly adjusted sent, postpaid, on receipt of 75 cents.



OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS**AMERICAN BRANCH****CRITICAL ESSAYS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY**

Vol. III, 1685-1700. Edited by J. E. SPINGARN. Including Index to the complete work. Crown 8vo. Cloth, \$1.75. Previously published, Vol. I (1605-1650) and Vol. II (1650-1685), \$1.75 each.

THE STORY OF THE COMETS

Simply told for general readers. By G. F. CHAMBERS. 8vo, with numerous Plates and other Illustrations (more than 100 in all), \$2.00.

DANTE'S CONVIVIO

Translated into English by WILLIAM WALROND JACKSON, D.D. (Oxford Library of Translations.) F'cap 8vo. Cloth, \$1.00.

A SHORT HISTORY OF ENGLISH AGRICULTURE

By W. H. R. CURTLER. Crown 8vo. Cloth, \$2.15.

Of this important industry, still the greatest in England, and described by Young as "the foundation of every other art, business, and profession," there is no history covering the whole period. It is to remedy this defect that this book is offered.

THE ELEMENTS OF NON-EUCLIDEAN GEOMETRY

By JULIAN LOWELL COOLIDGE, Ph.D. 8vo. Cloth, \$5.00.

THE STONE AND BRONZE AGES IN ITALY AND SICILY

By T. ERIC PEET. 8vo. Cloth, \$5.25.

THE SIKH RELIGION

Its Gurus, Sacred Writings, and Authors. By MAX ARTHUR MACAULIFFE. In six volumes. 8vo. Cloth, \$19.25.

THE STUDY OF RELIGION IN THE ITALIAN UNIVERSITIES

By L. H. JORDAN, in collaboration with B. LABANCA. Crown 8vo. \$2.40.

THE ORIGINS OF CHRISTIANITY

By the late CHARLES BIGG. Edited by T. B. STRONG. 8vo. Cloth, \$4.15.

HOMER ODYSSEY

Printed at the Oxford University Press with the Greek types designed by Robert Proctor, in red and black, upon Kelmscott Press paper, the paper being identical with that used by William Morris. (The text of the Odyssey is that of Dr. D. B. Monro, issued by the Oxford Press in 1901.) Edition limited to 225 copies. Subscription price, \$33.60.

*OXFORD MODERN FRENCH SERIES***PAVIE ET LE SAC DE ROME**

By J. C. L. SIMONDE DE SISMONDI. Edited by ARTHUR WILSON - GREEN, M.A. Crown 8vo. Cloth, 50 cents.

CÉSAR BIROTTEAU

By HONORE DE BALZAC. Edited by WILHELMINE E. DELP. Crown 8vo. Cloth, 60 cents.

JEANNE D'ARC

By JULES MICHELET. Edited by J. H. SACRET, M.A. Crown 8vo. Cloth, 50 cents.

*OXFORD HIGHER FRENCH SERIES***PREFACE DU "CROMWELL" DE VICTOR HUGO**

Edited by Edmond Wahl. F'cap 8vo. Cloth, 85 cents.

FRANCE ET ALLEMAGNE

By EDGAR QUINET. Edited by C. CESTRE. F'cap 8vo. Cloth, \$1.15.

For sale by all Booksellers—Send for Catalogue.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, AMERICAN BRANCH**29-35 WEST 32d STREET, NEW YORK**

FALL PUBLICATIONS OF SMALL, MAYNARD & CO.

BRILLIANT FICTION FOR EVERY READER

HAPPY HAWKINS

By ROBERT ALEXANDER WASON. Illustrated by HOWARD GILES. Third printing. \$1.50.

Now Selling

A gripping story of the whole far West. "The story of a cowboy told by himself; it abounds in rollicking fun, daring adventure, thrilling encounters, and romance."—*Springfield Union*. "Genuine and appealing."—*Boston Herald*. "The finished work of a great story-teller."—*Rochester Union and Advertiser*. "The reader cannot keep from standing tip-toe with expectation to see what comes next."—*San Francisco Bulletin*.

TRESPASS By MRS. HENRY DUDENEY. \$1.25 net; postage 12 cents.

Ready September 18

The ripe work of a great English novelist. Its vivid theme is "the eternal triangle" of two men and one woman, developed unexpectedly and with a veritable wealth of story-telling ability. "It is full of good things—every page a mine of witty sayings."—*London Daily News*. "The ablest of all the new novels."—*British Weekly*.

THE SHADOW BETWEEN HIS SHOULDER-BLADES

Ready October 16

By JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS. Illustrated by GEORGE HARDING. 90 cents net; postage 10 cents.

A fine example of the beloved creator of "Uncle Remus" as a teller of Civil War tales. The story relates how Billy Sanders and his friend Wimberly Driscoll rode out to join General Forrest and how they crossed the trail of a spy. The love interest is vivid and the story leads up to a dramatic climax. Throughout the reader feels the force of the author's salient power of description, his characteristic humor, and his fine sincerity.

MARIE OF ARCADY

Ready October 16

By F. HEWES LANCASTER. With a frontispiece by ROSE O'NEILL. \$1.25.

The scene of this story of to-day is a settlement in the basin of a bayou along the lower Mississippi, remote from the world and from the century. Here dwell the 'Cajan people, who are the descendants of the exiles of the Evangeline legend. The story in its sweetness and human appeal is filled with the idyllic charm of its setting, but it is not without its dramatic quality, and this is all the more powerful because it is unsuspected by the reader.

The lovable characters are admirably drawn and give a clearly defined picture of a people and a locality which become the author's own as surely as Mary E. Wilkins stands for New England rural life, and George W. Cable for old creole days in New Orleans.

The story with its quaintness contains many a smile and produces many a lump in the throat, and it leaves the reader with that "Dickensy" feeling we all love so well of "God bless us every one."

OLD CLINKERS A Story of the New York Fire Department

Ready October 23

By HARVEY J. O'HIGGINS, author of "The Smoke Eaters," etc. With illustrations by MARTIN JUSTICE. \$1.50.

A book of the greatest public interest. Captain Keighley of the fireboat "Hudson," nick-named "Old Clinkers," is a fine figure of a man. When he finds the politicians insidiously at work among his crew, he fights them in silence by fighting some dangerous fires in a way that sets the blood to dancing and the nerves a-tingle. So long as brave deeds of self-sacrifice thrill the hearts of men, books like "Old Clinkers" will continue to be read.

THE CHRONICLES OF RHODA

Ready October 23

By FLORENCE TINSLEY COX. Illustrated in full color by JESSIE WILLCOX SMITH. \$1.25.

Here is a charming book which belongs to that ever delightful class of "stories about children for grown-ups" of which "Emmy Lou" and "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" are examples.

When we first become acquainted with Rhoda, as the "dethroned queen" who discovers that suddenly her favored place of "baby" has been preempted, we find her three years old; when we leave her she is seven. The world and the family we learn to see and to know through her eyes, and those of us who can still recall the misunderstandings, the hopes, the wounded vanities, the unconscious humors of childhood, will recognize the perfect fidelity of the viewpoint and applaud the writer's skill.

IMPORTANT NON-FICTION BOOKS

AFTER DEATH—WHAT? Spiritistic Phenomena and Their Interpretation

Ready October 16

By CESARE LOMBROSO, Alienist Professor of Psychiatry, University of Turin. Author of "The Female Offender." "The Man of Genius," etc. Profusely illustrated with photographs, drawings, etc. 8vo. \$2.50 net; postage 20 cents.

The most important contribution of the year to the literature of psychical research—Professor Lombroso's first book on the subject. It is a treasure-house of fascinating facts relating to spiritistic phenomena as interpreted by a scientist who has been won over from the ranks of extreme scepticism to the side of a compelled and irresistible belief in the reality and genuineness of a certain large portion of the phenomena in question.

PRACTICAL GUIDE TO LATIN AMERICA

Ready Shortly

Including Mexico, The West Indies, Central America, South America

By ALBERT HALE, A.B., M.D., author of "The South Americans." Special Compiler International Bureau of the American Republics. 16mo. \$1.00 net; postage 10 cents.

The only complete guide-book telling the traveller just what he wants to know about how to prepare for the journey to any part of the great hemisphere to the south of us, how to get there, what to see, what to pay. An indispensable book, with all the authority of a great Bureau behind it.

PRACTICAL GUIDE TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Ready October 23

In two volumes: Vol. I. England and Wales Vol. II. Ireland and Scotland

By M. D. FRAZAR, author of "Practical European Guide." 16mo. Per volume, \$1.50 net; postage 12 cents.

These volumes treat the preparation, costs, routes, and sight-seeing in the British Isles in the same manner in which "Practical European Guide" treats all Europe, only in greater detail. They form an invaluable compendium of what the traveller should see and how he should see it, laying particular stress on the preparation, both physical and mental, and on the ways and means of travelling.

THE GIANT AND THE STAR Little Annals in Rhyme

Ready October 16

By MADISON CAWEIN. 12mo. \$1.00 net; postage 10 cents.

Delightful poems of children for children by one of our greatest American poets.

WILDWOOD WAYS

Ready October 16

By WINTHROP PACKARD, author of "Wild Pastures." Illus. by CHARLES COPELAND. Sm. 12mo. \$1.20 net; postage 10 cents.

Another volume by the author of "Wild Pastures," which, Edwin Markham declares, "holds the song and scent and sheen of the woods and fields and bogs and brooks, and gives a hundred confidences and intimacies of the wild ways and the shy wild folk."

FIFTEEN YEARS OF MY LIFE

Ready probably in November

By LOIE FULLER. 12mo. \$1.50 net; postage 12 cents.

A wonderful story of struggle and achievement by the great American dancer, who, after so many years in Europe, returns to her native land this winter to train the ballet at the new Boston Opera House and at the Metropolitan.

ANTI-PRACMATISM

Ready probably in November

By ALBERT SCHINZ, Professor of French Literature in Bryn Mawr. 12mo. \$1.50 net; postage 12 cents.

One of the most important philosophical contributions in recent years—the first great reply to the Pragmatic Philosophy of William James.

Publishers of the
Beacon Biographies

SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, BOSTON

Publishers of the
Beacon Biographies

